

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PRAVDA ON DANGERS OF LONG-RANGE CRUISE MISSILES

PM301700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "Washington's Dangerous Illusions"]

[Text] It has long been no secret that Washington is currently obsessed with the idea of gaining military superiority. Those who now determine U.S. policy are not suited by the existing approximate equilibrium of forces in the world.

They do not want to maintain equal relations with other states, to resolve questions that arise by means of honest talks and sensible compromises, or to fulfill the treaties and agreements that have been concluded. They claim that international laws and rules do not apply to them and they would like to dictate their will to other states from a position of force and to perpetrate international arbitrariness.

This is why they are undermining the existing parity, are refusing to reach agreement on arms limitation on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security, and are seeking opportunities to smash the nuclear equilibrium.

In these irresponsible calculations one of Washington's main gambles is on long-range cruise missiles. They have long been clamoring about these missiles. And not only clamoring. They are conducting tests of new models of them at an accelerated pace and forcing huge programs for the mass production of these weapons through Congress. In the process they relish in every way the cruise missiles' ability to steal covertly up to targets at low altitude, following the accidents of the terrain, and to deliver surprise strikes and they laud the sophistication of their "electronic brains," great accuracy, and so forth.

They are intending to install on long-range cruise missiles more nuclear charges than the United States currently has on all its ballistic missiles taken together. This is not a chance zigzag in military planning.

When the Pentagon was still hatching the plans for creating this plague of nuclear cruise locusts ready at a moment's notice to descend on any state of the world, American propagandists and military ideologists pulled the wool over people's eyes, as is their custom. They declared cruise missiles to be virtually a symbol of the love of peace and purely defensive and altogether inoffensive [bezobodnyy] weapons. They launched the story that cruise missiles are somehow "stabilizing" in nature. They claimed, and still do claim, that the more such missiles the United States has, the better it will be for international security.

At the same time everything possible was done to prevent not only the prohibition but even the establishment of any limitations whatever on the creation of these dangerous new and certainly destabilizing weapons. That was precisely how the United States behaved at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

It was clearly demonstrated on the Soviet side that these arguments were a deception designed to mislead uninformed people and to justify Washington's efforts to further build up its arsenal of nuclear armaments. The Soviet side proposed that long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes be totally prohibited before it is too late, or, if the United States is not ready for such a radical solution, that they be limited as much as possible.

The American representatives then began to twist and turn, pretending not to understand the arguments regarding the danger of the cruise missiles and the need to rigorously limit them. Now Washington no longer thinks it necessary to disguise its intentions.

In a recent speech in Congress Admiral Hostettler, leader of the program for the construction of American cruise missiles, cynically showed the American military's hand. The U.S. goal, he told the congressmen, is, "by means of the large-scale deployment of various types and versions of cruise missiles that possess great accuracy and the capacity to approach the target covertly, to hamper the actions of the Soviet Armed Forces by compelling them to regard every U.S. naval formation as the source of a potential threat from practically all directions without exception."

That, it turns out, is what Washington sees as the "stabilizing role" of long-range cruise missiles -- to try to create a new threat to the security of the Soviet Union and other states and to obtain in its arsenal an additional means for inflicting a first nuclear strike. That is not concern for stability but a downright mockery of the very content of the concept and of the goals and tasks of nuclear arms limitation and reduction.

But the U.S. Administration is mistaken and fundamentally mistaken about the main point: Its pleas to gain the upper hand over the Soviet Union, including in the sphere of long-range cruise missiles, are not only dangerous but illusory. They once tried to overtake [oboyti] the Soviet Union in ballistic missiles -- that failed. They gambled on being ahead in the sphere of MIRVed warheads -- that also failed.

It will fail this time too. Since the United States refused to renounce this new type of weapon, long-range cruise missiles are now being tested in the USSR too. As for the "directions" along which the Pentagon intends to launch its brainchild, the U.S. strategists should not think that such directions exist only with regard to the Soviet Union. In the east, west, north, and south there are sufficient directions leading to U.S. territory. The Washington devotees of cruise missiles should thoroughly grasp the truth that, given the present correlation of military forces, which is characterized by approximate equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, a desire to infringe the other side's security inevitably leads to damage to one's own security.

The cruise missile "boom" in the United States is continuing. Despite public protest U.S. cruise missiles are being dragged into Europe, bombers are being equipped with them, it is planned to site them on ships in the vicinity of the USSR, and they are being tested over Canadian territory "reminiscent of the snowy Soviet plains."

However, there is also an increase in the number of voices warning that cruise missiles are a two-edged sword; it is naive to think that their massive deployment will go unanswered. Something else is clear too -- the appearance of cruise missiles would undermine the process of limiting and reducing nuclear arms, would create great difficulties for effective control, and would increase the potential for sidestepping and violating agreements. The Soviet side has repeatedly drawn the U.S. Administration's attention to this aspect of the question too.

Washington, however, is stubbornly working toward the massive deployment of air-, land-, and sea-launched long-range cruise missiles. And that fact is extremely eloquent evidence of the U.S. Administration's purely negative attitude toward any limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, which they are now trying to cover up with sham statements about a readiness for talks and theatrical assertions of a willingness to "wipe nuclear weapons from the face of the earth." The people in Washington want neither serious talks, nor real reductions in nuclear arms. Nothing has changed in this line of the U.S. Administration's.

It is time that the White House recognized the futility of attempts to win the nuclear race, remove the obstacles created by the U.S. side in the way of nuclear arms limitation talks, and embarked on a course of seeking honest and just accords fully consonant with the principle of equality and identical security. That is in the interests of everyone, including the United States itself.

The Soviet Union has advocated and continues to advocate just such a course.

KRASIKOV: U.S. WOULD BE DESTROYED IN SPACE WAR

LD271312 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- TASS political analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The American press today published a report which throws additional light on the negative posture maintained by the U.S. Government in the "star wars" issue. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in a WASHINGTON POST interview he sees "no point whatsoever" in going to Vienna for talks with the Soviet Union if the latter insists that the talks deal exclusively with space weaponry.

A day earlier the LONDON TIMES quoted American General Daniel Graham, who had arrived in Britain to attend a conference there, as speaking with veritable delight about prospects of dealing a missile blow from space and claiming that the arms race in space could lead to the replacement of the mutual assured destruction strategy with that of mutual assured survival.

These facts confirm the justified nature of doubts whether the U.S. Government is really interested in coming to terms on renouncing the "star wars" idea. Moreover, they show that in Washington they want, under the cover of talks "on everything and nothing", to open another front of the arms race and let it get out of control.

First steps in this direction were made in the United States even before the takeover of the Reagan administration. Since the late 1950s the U.S. Government has spent some 60 billion dollars on military programs related to space. Research has been carried out into the development of interceptor satellites (Projects Bambi and Saint), anti-satellite systems have been deployed on Kwajalein and Johnston Islands in the Pacific and at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, and missiles have been launched repeatedly to intercept target satellites.

But preparations for "star wars" have become especially massive since the Reagan administration moved into office. Allocations for the development of attack weapon systems designed primarily to destroy spacecraft, it is pointed out in the book Whence the Threat to Peace which has just been published in Moscow, account for an ever growing share of the U.S. military space budget.

The United States is also working hard to devise satellite interception weapon systems which are based on already available technologies and can become operational as early as the end of the current decade. The possibility of using Spartan, Trident and Minuteman missiles is being explored, and work is proceeding apace on an anti-satellite system based on the F-15 aircraft armed with SRAM-ALT-AIR missiles. This system is designed to strike targets at altitudes of up to 1,000 kilometres by conventional homing warheads. Its testing is to be completed in 1987.

There is no doubt that it is not a defensive but an offensive weapon. According to Thomas Karas, the author of numerous studies on U.S. space weaponry programs, "there is not much point in building up our own antisatellite forces unless we are planning to strike first, to start the nuclear war".

Large land-based projects are being constructed in the continental United States to direct and support active operations in outer space. The Defense Department is building a consolidated space operations centre near Colorado Springs, Colorado, a space defense operations center in Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado, and a special military space shuttle launch complex at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. Planned to be completed and become operational between 1986 and 1990, these facilities are to ensure control over the situation in space and the guidance of airborne antisatellite interceptor systems as well as military uses of space shuttles.

As the Pentagon sees it, the fool-proof, "impenetrable shield" as an antiballistic missile defense should neutralize Soviet retaliation against American territory after the first nuclear strike which Washington reserves for itself. In this case, it is surmised overseas, military activities involving nuclear weapons would be confined to the territories of other countries (not excluding Western Europe), while the United States would be able, like in the first two world wars, to stay on the sidelines.

These plans, however, are wishful thinking. Preparations for unleashing "star wars" will bring about the destruction of the United States of America rather than the "survival" which the U.S. military leaders are talking about.

U.S. OPPOSITION TO SPACE MILITARIZATION CITED

PM271026 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading: "An Unconstructive Stance"]

[Text] New York, 26 Jul -- The White House's stubborn refusal to accept the USSR proposal that a reciprocal moratorium be instituted on the testing and deployment of space weapon systems and that talks be started on the prevention of the militarization of outer space is causing serious concern among many U.S. specialists in the arms control sphere.

P. Clausen, member of the U.S. Union of Concerned Scientists, has expressed regret at the Reagan administration's obstructionist position. The White House claims that the Soviet Union has overtaken the United States in space weapons, he said, "pursue only one goal -- the unhindered continuation of space weapon development." If an agreement were reached between the USSR and the United States on freezing the testing and deployment of space weapons, its observance would be easy to monitor, Clausen stressed. Such a step, he pointed out, would help attain the main goal -- the prevention of the further development and improvement of such weapons. This opinion has also been supported by physicist K. Gottfried, director of the public organization Union of Concerned Scientists, who writing in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, has firmly refuted the groundless claims by the White House and the Pentagon that a ban on the deployment of antisatellite weapons in space "would be unverifiable."

If the arms race in space is not halted, R. Bowman, leader of the Institute for Space and Security Studies, points out, mankind will find itself in an extremely dangerous situation. According to him, a special threat is posed by the second test of the ASAT antisatellite system, planned by the Pentagon for next November, during which it is intended to destroy a target launched into near-earth orbit.

The Reagan administration must conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union and prevent the arms race from spreading to space, J. Pike, spokesman of the Federation of American Scientists, has noted. If the United States does go ahead with the deployment of its antisatellite weapons system, the USSR will be forced to take countermeasures. Should this occur, the arms race in outer space will become irreversible.

London, 26 Jul -- Britain is playing an active role in the implementation of Washington's dangerous plans for the militarization of outer space. The satellite tracking station in the small town of Oakhanger, Hampshire, is being urgently modernized at present. The journal NEW STATESMAN notes that this installation has been assigned an important role in U.S. military activities in space. By the late eighties and early nineties, when the Pentagon is planning to launch the latest types of weapons into earth orbit, Oakhanger will have become a "key connecting link" in a whole network of military installations intended to provide support for these operations and scattered all over the globe.

Washington, 26 Jul -- The hearings continuing in the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee have proved the existence of profound contradictions in the approach of U.S. politicians toward the problem of disarmament and nuclear arms control.

Republican Representative J. Courter has taken on the role of undisguised yes-man of the Reagan administration. He has resorted to blatantly false fabrications about alleged "violations" of arms control agreements by the Soviet Union. This hawk has gone so far as to demand a "review" of the entire package of USSR-U.S. agreements in this sphere, and has even proposed "that the question of whether there is any point in retaining the USSR-U.S. 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems be studied." It is well known that the treaty in question is at present the target of especially fierce attacks by supporters of the notorious "star wars" program.

BOOK ON ARMS RACE, WESTERN MILITARISM REVIEWED

PM271421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

["Bookshelf" review by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Petrovskiy: "Two Political Lines"]

[Text] The Political Literature Publishing House has published a large edition of a handbook on the struggle between two lines in world politics on the problems of war and peace at the present stage -- the imperialist line and the line of the USSR and the other socialist countries. (Footnote) (V.P. Abarenkov, K.P. Borisov, R.M. Zheleznov: "Militarism and Disarmament ["Militarism i Razoruzheniye]: A Handbook." Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1984)

The book uses a wealth of factual material to show that international militarism, headed by the United States, has been and still is the main threat to peace and the peoples' security. The arms race, unleashed and fueled primarily by the United States, is diverting more and more material and intellectual resources to unproductive aims, while a considerable proportion of the world's population is going hungry, is suffering from disease, and remains deprived of basic education.

The capitalist countries' military-industrial complex controls the weapons conveyor belt. In pursuit of bigger and bigger profits it is sending the arms race on a steep spiral. From 1949 through 1983 the NATO bloc spent over \$3 trillion for military purposes. The NATO countries also have the biggest per capita military expenditure. In 1981 it was \$782 in the United States, \$471 in the FRG, \$437 in France and \$433 in Britain.

The USSR and its allies, expressing the interests of all the world's peace-loving forces, are countering the dangerous U.S. militarist course in international affairs with a consistent, purposeful, and constructive line toward preventing a nuclear war, winding up the arms race, and achieving really tangible results in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament.

The book traces the course of the USSR's struggle for disarmament from the Soviet state's early years and shows that since the war, as a result of our country's efforts, it has been possible to achieve tangible results and to place a number of barriers in the way of the arms race, without which it would have become even more dangerous. Information is given on the main treaties and agreements on curbing the arms race, on international bodies dealing with disarmament problems, and on public organizations struggling for world peace. This publication will definitely be of use to all people who are deeply interested in the problems of war and peace and their current state.

PRAVDA ON KOMPLEKTOV SPACE TALKS BRIEFING

PM301535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held 27 July at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center concerning the USSR's proposals to hold talks on the prevention of the militarization of space and the stance adopted by the U.S. Administration with regard to this Soviet proposal.

V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, who spoke at the briefing, noted that the answer received from the U.S. side to the Soviet proposal to publish a joint statement on the sides' agreement to embark on talks with a view of drafting and concluding an agreement on preventing the militarization of space and their agreement to introduce, as of the day the talks start, a mutual moratorium on testing and deploying space weapons indicates to an equal degree the U.S. Administration's unreadiness and lack of interest in accepting the Soviet Government's 29 June proposal.

It was emphasized that, by rendering it impossible to hold talks on a problem directly affecting the interests of all countries, the U.S. Administration has again demonstrated that it has no desire to hold serious talks and is unwilling to implement practical measures in the direction of strengthening peace and international security.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 29 July First Edition runs the preceding TASS report on page 4 with the following variations:

[Moscow PRAVDA on 29 July omits the passage "the USSR's proposal to hold" from paragraph one, line three.

[Moscow PRAVDA 29 July omits the entire last paragraph.]

COMPARISON OF TASS ON U.S. RESPONSE TO TALKS BID

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 30 July First Edition carries a TASS report on page 5 entitled "Avoiding a Reply." It has been compared with the TASS English version published on pages AA 2-3 of the 30 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the heading "U.S. Reaction to TASS Statement Assailed," revealing the following variations:

Page AA 2, first paragraph, PRAVDA beings: [Text] Washington, Jul 29 -- In connection with...(changing opening)

Page AA 3, paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...meeting in Vienna "any matters without preconditions," thereby diluting this...(supplying quotemarks)

Paragraph five, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...is prepared to really discuss questions of preventing militarization of outer space. But this is...(rewording)

Last paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...the Soviet Union "did not say... (supplying quotemark)

Line five, PRAVDA reads: ...of space arms." The newspaper emphasizes that the "administration continues to... (supplying quotemarks)

Line eight, PRAVDA reads: ...talks in Vienna." (supplying quotemark)

Line nine, PRAVDA reads: ...an NBC correspondent, "the administration is... (supplying quotemark)

Last line, PRAVDA reads: ...not be held." (supplying quotemark)

ZHUKOV RECALLS CSCE ACCORDS ON PEACE, SECURITY

PM301546 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Principles of Peace and Security"]

[Text] It is already 9 years since the time of the CSCE, whose final stage, held at summit level, opened in the Finnish capital 30 June 1975. It cannot be said that Washington has forgotten about it or, primarily, about its Final Act. Quite the contrary, people there recall it quite often: Very recently, on 16 July in fact, President R. Reagan spoke again about the "Helsinki accords" but, according to long-established White House practice, interpreted them in his own way, according to which these accords supposedly give him the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and to demand that they live not in the way they want but in the way the U.S. leaders want them to.

The gentlemen in Washington, having torn from the Final Act Basket 3, titled "Cooperation in Humanitarian and Other Fields," and interpreting it any which way, completely omit to mention -- and furthermore ignore -- its other stipulations, including those which comprise the essence of this extremely important document. What I have in mind is primarily Basket 1 -- the "Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations Between Participating States."

It is especially important at this time to refresh people's memories about these principles.

Reliable Basis for the Exclusion of Aggression

The 6 August 1975 resolution of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers said that the principles of relations between states agreed upon by the participants in the all-European conference "are called upon to create a reliable basis for the exclusion of aggression and any type of force from European international relations."

What are we specifically talking about? Let us open up the bulky green folder of the Final Act and read through these principles accepted by the heads of the 35 states who signed it:

1. The participating states will respect each other's sovereign and equality and individuality as well as all the rights inherent in and encompassed by its sovereignty, including in particular the right of every state of juridical equality, to territorial integrity, and to freedom and political independence. They will also respect each other's right to choose and develop freely its political, social, economic and cultural systems as well as its right to determine its laws and regulations.

2. The participating states will refrain in their mutual relations, as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force....
3. The participating states regard as inviolable all one another's frontiers as well as the frontiers of all states in Europe....
4. The participating states will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating states....
5. The participating states will settle disputes among them by peaceful means in such a manner as not to endanger international peace and security, and justice....
6. The participating states will refrain from any intervention, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or external affairs falling within the domestic jurisdiction of another participating state, regardless of their mutual relations....
7. The participating states will respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion....
8. The participating states will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self-determination....
9. The participating states will develop their cooperation with one another and with all states in all fields in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations....
10. The participating states will fulfill in good faith their obligations under international law....

Reading through these lines again, I recall with emotion the thunderous applause which erupted at 1700 on 1 August 1975 beneath the domes of the white-marble Finlandia Palace when the heads of state and government from Europe, the United States, and Canada, seated in a single line on the platform, signed the Final Act of their conference.

The adoption of this veritable charter of peaceful coexistence was the worthy culmination of the decades-long struggle waged by all peace-loving forces to liquidate the "cold war" in international relations and achieve universal security and peaceful cooperation.

Even in the most difficult and most dangerous years of the "cold war" Europe's best brains believed that common sense would emerge victorious over the insanity of the war-mongers. I will never forget how the WPC session held in Vienna in March 1954 under the leadership of Frederic Joliot-Curie, that great fighter for peace and eminent scientist, adopted an appeal to the European peoples, which said: "It is not true that only one path is open to Europe's peoples, the path of division and war. There is another path open to us, the path of collective security for all states in Europe, without domination by any one country, in the spirit of respect for national independence and in accord with their own aspirations."

Despite the enormous opposition by reactionary forces, this path was followed by those who were aware of their responsibility for mankind's future. The socialist countries marched in the vanguard of the fighters for lasting peace; back in 1966 their leaders formulated the fundamental principles of European security and cooperation and at the same time called for the convening of an all-European conference.

To give them due credit this path was also discerned by some eminent West European politicians and statesmen who were far removed from our world outlook but nevertheless concerned with their countries' national interests.

Even so about 10 years were needed in order to finally achieve -- despite the policy of confrontation and division in Europe implemented by the West's aggressive forces -- common agreement on all the 10 principles of international relations which underlie the Final Act.

Two Approaches to the Decisions Taken

The Soviet Union, as always, set an example of loyalty to the commitments it assumed. The 10 principles of international relations formulated in Helsinki have been included in the USSR Constitution and have become a law for us. Guided by them, the Soviet state launched an active struggle to materialize the relaxation achieved in international tension, doing everything within its power to enshrine these principles in present-day international relations, introduce them in practice, and turn them into a law of international life which no one is allowed to break.

The approach of the United States was diametrically opposite. Back in August 1975 U.S. President Ford, who signed the Final Act of the all-European conference, declared in an address to an American Legion rally in Minnesota that he "regretted" that the word "detente," as he put it, "has become so widely publicized, being a foreign word whose precise meaning is understood by no one." Soon after he announced that he was refusing altogether to utter the word "detente."

Successive U.S. Presidents -- Ford, Carter, and Reagan -- steered the ship of their state further and further away from the accords reached in Helsinki, while under the incumbent President the U.S. Administration has in actual fact altogether renounced the principles of international relations signed by Ford. According to the 21 May 1982 issue of U.S. NEWS WORLD REPORT, "In Ronald Reagan's Washington detente has become a dirty (!) word." "Today," the magazine wrote, "the Reagan administration looks at relations with the Soviet Union not through the prism of cooperation but through the prism of competition. Some high-ranking officials even speak out in favor of some kind of economic and political warfare."

It is well known that during the subsequent 2 years the administration has made several attempts to launch economic and political warfare against us, trampling the principles enshrined in Helsinki. The U.S. President even proclaimed a "crusade" against the socialist countries. But all these ventures have been and remain hopeless because they are based on an obvious overestimation of their own forces and an underestimation of the forces of the socialist community, their high prestige among the broadest people's masses in the whole world, and the clearly expressed desire of the overwhelming number of states not to revert to the dangerous "cold war" policy but to build international relations in the future on the inviolable principles elaborated in Helsinki.

And this is why the incumbent U.S. Administration, performing yet another zigzag in its propaganda, has recently started to claim -- on the eve of the upcoming presidential elections -- that it has been supposedly "misunderstood" and that it supposedly advocates good relations with the Soviet Union, peace, security, and cooperation. But this camouflage can deceive only those who want to be deceived.

Under these circumstances all the greater significance attaches to the exposure of this camouflage and the struggle by all peace-loving forces against the incumbent U.S. Administration's dangerous policy, which is destabilizing peace.

The Struggle for Military Detente

Immediately following the conclusion of the all-European conference the Soviet state proclaimed that the main thing now is to supplement political detente with military detente.

The letter and spirit of Helsinki are fully in accord with the broad and realistic program of action in the military detente sphere, based on the principle of equality and equal security, which has been put forward by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries.

This program is spearheaded at halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race.

The implementation of the Soviet proposals submitted at the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons and strategic arms would make it possible to fundamentally reduce these arms and diminish the threat of nuclear war.

The proposals submitted by the socialist countries at the Vienna talks offer a real opportunity to reach agreement on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Soviet proposals have been submitted at the United Nations and the Geneva Disarmament Conference on banning chemical weapons, on imposing a total ban on tests of nuclear weapons, and on many other matters. They would make it possible to prevent the dangerous stockpiling of mass destruction weapons.

The major measures proposed by the Soviet Union at the Stockholm conference with the aim of building confidence, such as the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, the conclusion of a treaty on the reciprocal nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, and others, open the path to stabilization of the military-political situation in Europe, and not only in Europe.

Finally, the greatest significance attaches to the USSR's latest initiative aimed at preventing the militarization of outer space.

Washington, however, continuing to crank up the arms race, keeps responding with a stubborn "no" to all these proposals, which enjoy growing support not only among the broad people's masses but also within the circle of Western politicians who have not taken leave of common sense.

The conclusion from all this is clear and unambiguous: All the peace-loving forces must double, treble, and multiply tenfold their efforts in the struggle to implement the political line which was adopted in Helsinki by the leaders of all European states, the United States, and Canada, the line whose implementation can and must strengthen peace in Europe!

CORRECTION TO CHERVOV ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

The following correction is to be made to the item entitled "Chervov, Kalyagin Discuss Disarmament Issues" published on pages AA 7-10 of the 27 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

Page AA 10, first paragraph, third line, should read:...NATO was approximately identical -- some 900-1,000 units on each side. In this... (correcting figure)

VOZNESENSKIY, SYCHEV DISCUSS CEMA ACTIVITIES

GW310007 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0545 GMT on 21 July carries the 30-minute "Political Observer's Talk" program with Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy, dealing with CEMA activities.

The program begins with video of the CEMA building in Moscow, cutting to show an office inside the building. After noting the significance of the June CEMA economic summit in Moscow, Voznesenskiy introduces his guest, Professor Vycheslav Vladimirovich Sychev, doctor of technical sciences and secretary of CEMA.

Sychev outlines the establishment, principles, composition and structure of CEMA, its affiliated institutes — the International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System and the CEMA Institute on Standardization -- and its role in coordinating the work of a number of international economic organizations.

Sychev then provides figures on CEMA's economic and industrial growth during its 35-year existence, which compare favorably with similar figures in developed capitalist countries, and notes that CEMA countries generate 25 percent of the world's national income, and 33 percent of industrial production volumes. Sychev also explains the concept of "socialist economic integration," adopted at the CEMA session in 1969, and CEMA's role in the industrial development of backward East European countries in the postwar period, citing the example of Bulgaria. He adds: "The contemporary stage of CEMA development is characterized, in particular, by the fact that European CEMA member states are paying major attention, in their internal CEMA activities, to the important problem of bringing the level of our fraternal countries of Mongolia, Vietnam and Cuba closer to the level currently attained by the European CEMA member states."

Turning to the latest stage of CEMA development, Sychev says: "One of the most important tasks discussed in the documents adopted at the CEMA session is the need to accelerate the transfer of the economies of CEMA member states to an intensive path of development, and the need to improve the efficiency of our countries' economies, enhancing the structure of national production by the rational and economic use of both material and labor resources, of fixed capital, and of scientific and technical potential. Implementing the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress in all branches of the national economy has a paramount role in solving this important task.

"The question now is of the qualitative reconstruction of national economic branches on the basis of the most modern technological processes, and this must be facilitated by increasing coordination among CEMA member states on economic policy, in all areas of mutual cooperation. The question is of utilizing the very important advantage over the capitalist economy -- the planning feature of our socialist economy.

"Coordination of national economic plans, concentrated on priority tasks, must be the main instrument in the coordination of economic policy. What are these priority tasks? Among the current tasks are the development of electronics and microelectronics, micro-processor equipment, automation of production -- on the basis of robot complexes and so-called flexible automated systems -- the nuclear power industry, the establishment of biotechnology, and providing people in CEMA member states with food and industrial products.

"The CEMA economic summit particularly stressed the need to accelerate development of the Complex Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Member-States for 15-20 years. The decision to develop this program was adopted some time ago, and we are now implementing intensive work in this area."

After Sychev notes the need for CEMA countries to improve direct ties between plants, enterprises, and economic organizations, Voznesenskiy introduces a video report from the Coordination Center of the Intergovernmental Commission for Cooperation of Socialist Countries in Computer Technology.

Video shows the center's director, Igor Antonovich Danilchenko, demonstrating the SM 1403 computer, whose components are manufactured in various CEMA countries, with the main memory unit being developed in the USSR. Danilchenko notes: "Major work done by socialist countries in the realization of the program of the Intergovernmental Commission has essentially obviated the necessity for socialist countries to buy computer equipment from capitalist countries. However, we are prepared to cooperate in developing computer equipment with all countries; naturally, on the basis of equality and without any discrimination and limitations."

Turning to the question of CEMA countries cooperation in producing equipment of AESes, Sychev says: "This cooperation is being implemented on the basis of the intergovernmental agreement, signed by CEMA member-states 4 years ago, and work in this is proceeding very actively. Its purpose is to provide equipment produced in socialist countries for the major program of AES construction in CEMA member-states. To maintain this program, CEMA member-states implement cooperative supplies for the construction of AESes, and the overall volume of these supplies is very great -- about R7 billion."

A video report follows on the CEMA international economic organization "Interelektro," with Czechoslovak (Yaromir Klepetko), chief of the Technical Department of the "Interelektro" Secretariat, discussing the aims of the organization, and demonstrating a number of its products, including electric motors and semiconductors.

After noting the existence of a cooperation agreement between CEMA and other countries, including the SFRY, Finland, Mexico, Iraq and Nicaragua, Sychev says: "I would like to stress the fact that, in the declaration adopted at the economic summit session of CEMA member-states last month in Moscow, CEMA member-states advocated continuing and expanding businesslike cooperation with capitalist states and their firms, and it was emphasized that mutually beneficial cooperation could assist in expanding trade, providing energy and raw materials, accelerating technical progress, developing international transportation, environmental protection, and increasing employment in countries with a high level of unemployment."

Sychev adds: "Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized, in his speech at the Kremlin reception on 14 June, that realization of prevailing agreements meets the interests of all countries of our community, the interests of socialism, and consolidation of peace on earth. We are faced with very major work to significantly increase the efficiency of our comprehensive cooperation, and the international collective of the CEMA Secretariat has an important role in this work. I would like to stress that CEMA organs have already begun this responsible work."

In conclusion, Voznesenskiy notes that future programs will return to the issue of CEMA activities.

BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEWED ON CEMA COOPERATION

AU291523 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 83 p 6

[Special correspondent Bogdan Decermic report]

[Text] Moscow, July -- The June meeting of the CEMA member-countries in Moscow has attracted wide interest not only because the leaders of these countries had not held such a meeting in 15 years (the last summit was held in 1969), but also because of the strategic problems of further economic and, in a certain sense, social development of the socialist countries making up this community, to the end of this century.

We held a talk in Moscow in July about the results of the CEMA summit, as well as about certain key problems of the further social and economic trends of the countries of this group, primarily the Soviet Union, with Academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences. Professor Bogomolov is a scientist of the highest authority in this field, holding the view, among others, that more intensive economic operations cannot be realized without a more flexible decisionmaking mechanism and a greater independence of enterprises.

First, we asked Bogomolov whether the CEMA summit meeting had contributed to coordinating and establishing more equal relations within this economic group and, finally, which are its most important decisions?

Diversity of Interests Is Natural

[Bogomolov] Indeed, the economic development of the CEMA member-countries has entered a decisive phase. A more significant increase in production efficiency, technical level, and competitive production, as well as corresponding changes in the mechanism of the economy's management have become imperative. The final document of the Moscow meeting expresses the full agreement of all participating countries, and each of them had the opportunity to say what it thinks. Every country set forth its views and, after some synthesis, general views were reached. It is natural that different views exist.

It would be overly simplified to say that there are no special interests, and that there is no need for compromise. However, the basic common conviction of all is that it is necessary to work further and more energetically to intensify economic development, to make better use of scientific and technical progress and modern technology, to more economically use energy and raw materials, to overcome "bottlenecks" in agriculture, and transportation, for instance, and of course, to improve the economic system. Participants in the summit advocated improvement in the structure of their trade, particularly trade in high quality goods that correspond to world standards.

According to our analyses, we spent 40 percent more raw materials and energy for a unit of national income than the average in the most developed Western countries.

Our priorities, in further strategic development in the immediate future are: micro-electronics, the development of robotics, which means automation, increased construction of nuclear powerplants, particularly on the basis of the so-called "accelerated" neutrons, which no one has built so far, biochemistry, and finally, a search for new materials; that is, the replacement of existing materials with other materials. For example, to replace metals with plastics -- an example of which is the construction of automobiles by the Japanese.

Goal: Quality on the World Level

[Decermic] The Soviet Union is the largest producer and supplier of raw materials and energy to other CEMA countries. Naturally, the USSR could find a buyer for all these raw materials on the world market, at world prices. Does the problem exist that in your trade with the CEMA partners you get an international equivalent?

[Bogomolov] That is correct, the USSR is the main supplier of energy and raw materials to CEMA countries. All the interested countries request that the exports of energy and other raw materials should continue and be increased. Increasingly greater and greater quantities are being requested. These requests are made by Hungary, Romania, the CSSR, and other countries, as well as by Yugoslavia. However, the growth of our exports is ultimately limited: After all, the USSR is also limited in its capacities. True, the production of energy and other raw materials is increasing, however, at the same time discovery and production costs are increasing. The problem of transportation exists, and finally, resources are not inexhaustible. For this reason I spoke earlier about the need for a sensible utilization of both energy and raw materials, precisely for the benefit of the importing countries. On the other hand, in exchange, the Soviet Union sometimes imports machines, for instance, from Bulgaria and the CSSR, which cannot be sold on the world market because they do not correspond to world standards. We could buy, for the energy and raw materials that we sell to these countries, for the same money first class quality machines from the FRG. Therefore, an improvement of quality is also in the interest of Bulgaria, the CSSR, or some other country. In general, we strive to mutually exchange goods whose quality is at the world level.

[Decermic] How does CEMA coordinate the community's national, individual, and wider interests?

[Bogomolov] This is an obligatory, "dutiful" question. The CEMA countries are of an unequal potential and level of development. For instance, the Soviet Union is a great country with large production, energy, and raw material possibilities. However, CEMA procedures take into account the interests of all countries, regardless of their size. Sometimes we, I mean the Soviet Union, do neglect our own economic interest. I have already given the example of energy and raw materials. Generally speaking, the question is very complex, and it is not always sufficient for the member-countries to have political will -- it is a very subtle mechanism. We incessantly face questions of prices, exchange rates, credits, planning coordination, solving disputed questions by arbitration, and the like.

[Decermic] What kind of steps, if any, are being undertaken for the cooperation of the two groups, the EEC and CEMA?

[Bogomolov] The CEMA countries are not for autarky. On the contrary, they are for cooperation, and cooperation with the EEC as well. We want deeper integration among ourselves, but are also for cooperation with other countries, including the EEC, with a view to achieving better competitiveness in the world market, better development of our export capacities and to branching out export programs by including finished products in them, primarily of the machine industry.

And finally, in order to enable some CEMA member-countries to more easily repay Western debts. The Moscow summit has positively affirmed the need for cooperation with Western countries. However, to date there has been no initiative from Brussels. We are interested in modern technology. Since the mid-seventies, the West has offered us outdated technology, the technology of yesterday. Even then, under U.S. influence, a policy of sanctions, discrimination, and embargo was carried out. Even today, Washington exerts pressure on some countries -- Austria, Sweden, and others. Usurious credits are in circulation, some countries are overly indebted because of high interest rates that are imposed by the United States in order to cover the deficit in its budget, primarily the military budget. Countries affected as debtors include some CEMA members, Hungary and Poland. In a word, we are interested in extending exchange with the West and in stabilizing it, but one needs an appropriate political climate for that and guarantees against any risk, sanctions or embargo, for instance.

CEMA Is for Cooperation With the EEC

[Decermic] It is known that labor productivity in the most developed countries in the West is greater than in the CEMA countries, the Soviet Union, for instance. What is being done in this regard?

[Bogomolov] The Soviet Union is to undertake (1) improvement of the system of economic operation and (2) a greater integration of science and modern technology in the production process. These are the two main prerequisites for increasing productivity along with a number of others. In the new 5-year plan period (1986-90) we should begin a new economy managing mechanism. A Politburo commission, headed by Premier Tikhonov, is currently working on this. Basic directions? We are not going to renounce social ownership, a planned economy, or democratic centralism in politics and economy, but we are going to strengthen decentralization of our enterprises. At the same time, we are going to strengthen centralization as well, in order to protect the broader interest of the country, but by rationalizing federal administration. For instance, the agrocomplex is being managed today by about 10 federal ministries. The improvement of the system of economic operation includes the new price policy as well, in a way that prices should become more economic, and also includes changes in taxation and in credit. The main thing, however, is to transfer economic enterprises and concerns from the budget financing principle to the self-financing one, so that they will be more independent and responsible for their own production, marketing, and economic operations.

[Decermic] Does the CEMA program envisage the exchange of experiences in organizing economy, so that something that proved to be rational in one country, for instance, such as some measures in the Hungarian economy, becomes the example, or model for other countries?

[Bogomolov] In this respect, appropriate mechanisms in the CEMA system have been built. There is a working group in the Planning Committee as well as in the USSR Gosplan, which studies experiments in individual countries, and not only their economic, but social nature as well. For the time being, everything is at an initial phase, for instance, examining experiences which Hungary and Bulgaria have had in agriculture. After all, we had in mind your Yugoslav, self-managing experience and it was, in a way, the basis when we adopt the law on enterprises in the Soviet Union. At a session of the Commission for the New CPSU Program, Comrade Chernenko spoke about the socialist self-management of the people that should be formulated in the new party program.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LOS ANGELES OLYMPIC GAMES

Impact of Boycott

LD301812 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 30 TASS -- The absence of athletes from the USSR, the GDR and a number of other countries apparently reduces the significance of the Los Angeles Games, the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out. I covered six Olympic Games, correspondent L. Aldridge points out in the newspaper. And almost all of my brightest impressions are linked with the performance of Soviet athletes: Olga Korbut, Nelly Kim, Valeriy Borzov, Tatyana Kazankina, Vasilii Alekseyev and others. Unfortunately, he points out, this time we are not going to see the performance of Soviet athletes.

The newspaper USA TODAY also admits a decline in the sports significance of the Olympics Games and points out that the Soviet Union's non-participation has undermined the interest of the Americans in the Los Angeles games.

The CBS television company complains that there are big problems in the organization of the competitions. It pointed out in its report that the Olympic facilities are scattered over large distances. It cited as an example the gymnastics competitions in the town of Westwood at a distance of more than 50 kilometres from Los Angeles.

The conditions in Montreal and Moscow were better, because there all the participants lived together, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES quotes West German swimmer Merken as saying. The rooms in Moscow were by far more spacious, and we did not have to live in such cramped conditions, Australian judo wrestler M. Young points out in an interview with the newspaper.

Vienna July 30 TASS -- On the day of the opening of the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles many sports devotees could not help asking the question about the significance of the games and the interest they arouse, the newspaper VOLKSSTIMME points out. The newspaper draws the conclusion that the non-participation of the socialist countries in the games has tremendously reduced their sports significance. As the returns of a public opinion poll in Linz have shown, 68 percent of Austrians believe that as a result of non-participation of athletes from the socialist countries the significance of the games has considerably declined. "The Los Angeles games do not have the glitter, which must be the feature of that festival of the world's top-seeded athletes," the newspaper VOLKSSTIMME points out.

Stockholm July 30 TASS -- Normal journalistic work at the Olympics is out of the question, a correspondent of the Swedish newspaper ARBETET points out. You will not find there the comfortable conditions, which were created at the preceding Olympic Games in Moscow, when the journalists could freely communicate with the athletes. Any meeting with athletes is to be authorised in advance. It is expected to be held in a small isolate room, like in a prison, where relatives come to see the prisoners, he notes in his dispatch from Los Angeles. For the first time in the history of the Olympic movement the sports festival has turned into a commercial enterprise on the American soil," the ARBETET points out.

Substandard Results

LD302007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Following the opening of the games in Los Angeles, which were a blatant political and commercial spectacle consistent, as the observers of many foreign press agencies note, with the worst traditions of Hollywood, the competitions of the 23d Olympic Games have started.

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Michael Gross of the FRG won his first gold medal, swimming the 200-meter freestyle in a world record time of 1 minute 47.44 seconds. He bettered his own record time set a month ago in Munich by 0.11 seconds.

The American, Steve Lundquist, won the 100-meter breaststroke with a supreme world achievement of 1 minute 1.65 seconds.

However, the other results on the first day of the competition convincingly confirm that the level of these games is, in a number of the leading disciplines, far from contemporary achievements. Thus, in the 100-meter freestyle, where for the first time in the history of the games gold medals were presented to two Americans, the time of 55.92 seconds was considerably behind the Olympic record of the GDR's Barbara Krause. By the way, all three medal-winners in this event at the Moscow Olympics had better times than the present champions in the Los Angeles games. Hu Haifeng, who won the free pistol event and became the first Olympic champion in history from the PRC, got 569 points out of 600, 12 points below the world Olympic record of Alkesandr Melentev, the champion of the Moscow Olympics. The Los Angeles games winner in flyweight weight-lifting, 19-year-old Zeng Gouqiang from the PRC, with his total of 235 kg in two lifts, would have only taken seventh place at the Moscow games. His total was 27.5 kg less than the world record.

Debased Medal Value

LD301827 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] On the first day of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, nine sets of medals were awarded. Two world swimming records were set: by American Steve Lundquist in the 100-meter breaststroke and by the FRG's Michael Gross in the 200-meter freestyle. At the same time, according to sports commentators, the forced absence of the Soviet Union and other states occupying leading positions in sports has debased the value of the medals.

The press reports that Brazil will not participate in the equestrian events. As representatives of the Brazilian team stated, an unknown person entered a stable and injured one of the team's horses with a knife.

In an anonymous telephone call to one of the Los Angeles papers, it was stated there would be an explosion during the pentathlon. As a result, almost all the spectators left the competition area.

India Field Hockey Protest

LD310932 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] New Delhi July 31 TASS -- India has lodged a protest with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee [LAOOC] over provocations against the Indian Olympic team in Los Angeles.

The protest said that during yesterday's field hockey match between India and the United States a large group of hoodlums on the stands chanted provocative anti-Indian slogans. Trying to frustrate the game, the thugs then attacked members of the Indian official delegation in the stadium, tore down India's national flag and trampled it underfoot. After the match the provocateurs staged a rowdy demonstration insulting the Indian sportsmen while American police watched on. Despite repeated demands by leaders of the Indian team that the outrage be stopped, the "law enforcement" authorities declined to interfere. A spokesman for Los Angeles police said chanting slogans was not a breach of American laws.

Daya Singh Sandhu, head of the Indian delegation to the Olympic Games, met with LAOOC officials and demanded that the authorities take immediate measures to protect the Indian Olympic team. If the Olympic organizers failed to ensure proper security to the sportsmen, India would be compelled to forgo participation in the competitions and leave the Olympic Games, he said.

UN ECONOMIC COUNCIL EXAMINES WORLD TRADE

LD281247 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva July 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

The session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council has closed here. Its participants examined the state of world trade and international economic relations.

It was pointed out at the session that the capitalist sector of the world economy is, as before, far from ending the acute crisis, which, in particular, heavily hits the developing countries, whose financial situation is in most cases catastrophic. Among the causes of the difficulties, through which the world economy is going, were named the inflated budget deficits of the Western countries resulting from the arms race, the remaining high bank lending rates in the USA and the enormous foreign debt of the developing countries as well as growing protectionism in world trade.

The session has demonstrated the growing trend in the U.S. policy of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, forcing on them its development concept. Most of the participants in the session expressed discontent with the attempts of the United States Administration at making the governments of the developing countries renounce their participation in the resolution of economic issues, by turning over complete control of it to foreign private capital.

In that connection general attention was attracted by the statement by the Indian delegation to the effect that under the present-day conditions in the developing countries it is particularly important to display vigilance, not to agree to compromises, which constitute poorly camouflaged attempts at increasing foreign influence on their economy.

The USSR and the other socialist countries have countered their course for curbing the arms race, preventing nuclear catastrophe and developing large-scale mutually beneficial cooperation in accordance with the economic conference of the CMEA member countries at summit level to the aggressive and obstructionist actions of the USA and its allies.

Addressing the closing meeting of the session on behalf of the socialist countries, the representative of Poland stressed that they support the demand of the developing states for a restructuring of international relations on a fair and democratic basis, for the holding within the U.N. framework of comprehensive talks on the basic economic problems, for the need for the observance by all countries of the basic principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

SEMEYKO: U.S.-SOVIET DEADLOCK REQUIRES SURGERY

LD302008 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Commentary by Lev Semeyko]

[Text] The deadlock that has emerged in Soviet-American relations in recent years continues. However, the United States and Britain prefer a distorted view of the picture. They allege there are signs that not only has the ice been broken but that things have gone well, or are at least about to go well. Towards this end they use Soviet-American exchange or understanding on this or that private matter.

Over the last few days speculations have been mounting about an agreement reached between the Soviet Union and the United States to improve a direct communication line, known as the hotline, between Moscow and Washington. However, this understanding can hardly be regarded as a breakthrough in relations between the two great powers. After all, at issue is the hotline that has been for 20 years now in existence. Its improvement has become technically feasible and the two sides have taken advantage of that. But this is far from being a political breakthrough. The understanding is not a radical turn from confrontation to cooperation, neither is the prolonged agreement on grain sales, nor a readiness to prolong some other economic, scientific or technical cooperation accords. In different times such agreements had been suspended by the United States.

Now let us take an unbiased approach. The fact that the American Administration has decided to restore some of the agreements is commendable even though crucial in this matter, as all shows, are internal political considerations of advantage rather than external political ones. And yet this is of secondary importance, and to treat the patient with small doses of ineffective medicine means not to treat him at all. Treatment requires radical measures, quite often even surgery, and Soviet-American relations are the main patient in the world today.

Speaking of surgery, a surgical penetration in the very roots of the United States' policy towards the Soviet Union seems to be indispensable now. Cosmetic is not even half a measure, is just an effort to create the impression that the patient's condition has improved. [sentence as heard] This country believes that it would be real surgery if the United States takes practical steps in such a field as arms control. If the arms race continues in 10 to 20 years it can destabilize the strategic situation in the world completely.

With full London's approval new American missiles continue to be sited in Europe, and this is quite a significant contribution to the American destabilization. But there is no proof that the United States is prepared to prevent Europe from moving towards a nuclear disaster. The Soviet proposals to this effect are ignored. It's a fact that the United States is bent on starting a large-scale militarization of space. Washington has not displayed due readiness to begin constructive negotiations on ways of averting the possibility of so-called star wars. It is a fact that the United States, with full London backing, refuses to discuss constructively ways of signing a treaty on the non-use of force and on relations of peace between the countries of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The United States flatly refuses to assume a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, a pledge the Soviet Union took upon itself 2 years ago. Washington retains its unprecedented military programs intact and doesn't want to agree on the mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals.

There are many other facts like this. The United States should take a step to make the Soviet Union believe that its chief opponent in the world today has become reasonable at long last.

An agreement on grain or a hotline is not something that even conditionally can be political surgery. And for this reason the patient with [word indistinct] can't be called convalescent, let alone recovered.

WARNKE CRITICISM OF REAGAN ARMS STANCE CITED

PM301314 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Warnke's Opinion"]

[Text] New York, 27 Jul -- Paul Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has pointed to the direct connection between the course being pursued by the Reagan administration of preparing for waging a nuclear war and its policy of undermining talks on limiting nuclear arms.

Washington, he writes in the "Nuclear Almanac" anthology, is obsessed by the "unrealistic goal of achieving nuclear superiority" over the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration proceeds on the basis that the United States "can wage, survive, and win a nuclear war." It is this obsession with the idea of achieving nuclear superiority, the author continues, that "is the main reason why a realistic goal -- effective nuclear arms limitation -- continues to be unattainable." "The presence in the administration of devotees of nuclear superiority and all-embracing confrontation with the Soviet Union -- economic, diplomatic, and even military -- provokes skepticism" regarding Washington's intentions vis-a-vis talks with the Soviet Union, P. Warnke writes. The Pentagon and the National Security Council "proceed on the basis of an approach to Soviet-U.S. relations in which there is no room for agreements in either the arms control sphere or any other." By way of example P. Warnke points to the U.S. Administration's stance on the question of the SALT II Treaty, at the talks on nuclear arms limitation, and regarding the conclusion of a treaty on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

However, P. Warnke points out, "nuclear arms control is attainable through talks." I do not agree, he writes, with the claim that "the Soviet Union is not interested in serious control." The USSR "has demonstrated a willingness to compromise," he stresses. At the same time the eminent expert in the arms sphere warns against the illusions fostered by Washington that unilateral concessions can be wrested from the Soviet Union by means of pressure. "I am sure that there is no chance of making the Soviet leadership go along with our proposal for a reduction in Soviet strategic forces until the United States is prepared to limit U.S. systems that present a threat" to the USSR.

Warnke comes out decisively in favor of a freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear arms, a freeze which, the article stresses, is demanded by the American public. At the same time, the author continues, the Reagan administration should agree to resume the talks broken off by Washington on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests with a view to concluding a corresponding treaty. This "would not only be an important step on the road to a nuclear arms freeze, but also the most effective measure to block nuclear weapons proliferation," he stresses.

Warnke calls on Washington to abandon empty rhetoric and to demonstrate in deeds rather than in words its willingness to embark on a mutual limitation of nuclear arsenals, which, as the article notes, would accord with genuine U.S. national interests.

"If instead preference is given to attempts to restore U.S. nuclear supremacy and create forces capable of waging and winning a nuclear war, it may mean the last chapter in human history has been written," the author writes in conclusion.

KOLESNICHENKO ON DRAFT MILITARY BUDGET

LD282002 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by Tomas Kolesnichenko, PRAVDA International Information Department editor]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has already approved the draft of the new military budget, and it is indeed a record one: \$291 billion. Never before in America's history has there been such a bountiful golden rain on the Pentagon. Furthermore, most of the billions are allocated for the increase of strategic nuclear potential. It should be stressed in particular that the programs creating an antisatellite defense system, including space-based elements, have been ratified. The Washington administration thus verbally swears that it is ready for negotiations on preventing the militarization of space, while in fact it is already laying a material basis for transferring the arms race into space.

The House of Representatives did not deviate far from the Senate: It also approved a record new draft military budget, although slightly smaller. Now the Pentagon budget will be finally sorted out in the so-called Congress conference committee. The Pentagon will, of course, try to give the Senators and Congressmen inhabiting Capitol Hill a proper working over in order to get the maximum figures for military spending from Congress. This has happened more than once already.

Now, however, an interesting nuance arises. The fact is that in November the entire composition of the House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate will be up for reelection. Therefore, fearing the reaction of the voters, various ruses are being resorted to in Congress. For instance, some articles of the military budget conceal the aim of real expenditure, such as the production of neutron weapons. Attempts to prove the undemonstrable are being made: for example, that modernization of some types of weapons allegedly almost saves taxpayers' money. In particular, Senator Sam Nunn came out with such a statement, alleging without the slightest hint of humor that replacement of half the nuclear munitions of the U.S. Army stored in Western Europe will save \$3 billion. In reality, of course, what is involved is equipping the Pentagon with a new offensive weapon, upon which, naturally, additional billions of dollars will be spent. Furthermore, Washington is striving to lard the territory of its allies in Western Europe as thickly as possible with these first-strike weapons; this, however, will without doubt exacerbate the international situation. Thus in vain Washington tries to dress itself in the garb of a peacemaker. As the military budget is, so is the policy.

BOOK ALLEGES U.S. CHEMICAL WAR PREPARATIONS

LD301428 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- U.S. stockpiles of chemical weapons are more than enough to kill all people on earth several times, says the latest edition of the book Whence the Threat to Peace.

Despite this, the Reagan administration is rapidly pursuing its policy of further expansion and qualitative renewal of the U.S. chemical arsenal and of crash preparation of the U.S. Armed Forces for chemical warfare.

The United States has set its sights on expanding the production of new, binary chemical ammunition. The large-scale plans of preparing the U.S. for chemical warfare are being carried out behind the screen of a specious campaign orchestrated by the U.S. Administration about "Soviet implication in the use of toxic agents in Southeast Asia, Afghanistan and Iran".

In 1983, the book said, a huge five-year program was launched for "chemical rearmament" of all armed services. Its cost is planned at ten billion dollars. The program provides for a radical modernization of the chemical arsenal and an increase in chemical ammunition to five million items in the next five years.

The facilities for fundamental research and development of new types of toxic agents are being expanded. In just the coming five years the U.S. Department of Defense plans to spend 2.5 billion dollars on research and development.

U.S. Armed Forces gained practical experience in the use of chemicals during the war in Vietnam. As a result, more than two million Vietnamese and over 60,000 American servicemen were affected, and irreparable damage was inflicted on land and water ecological systems. Experts estimate that it will take more than a hundred years to restore the destroyed mangrove forests. Still more appalling are the genetic effects of the agents employed on people. One such effect registered at the present time is the greater percentage of infants born with various deformities.

PRIMAKOV REVIEWS NEW BOOKS ON U.S. ASIA POLICY

PM300820 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Academician Ye. Primakov: "Course of Diktat and Aggression"]

[Text] Since the end of the seventies, and especially under the Reagan administration, U.S. foreign policy has taken on a pronounced aggressive nature, which has led to a sharp exacerbation of international tension.

The United States is attempting to upset the prevailing balance of forces between the two leading nuclear powers, the United States and the USSR, and between the two opposing military alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The deployment of Pershing-II and medium-range cruise missiles has started in West Europe, which attests to the creation of a new first-strike springboard in the direct vicinity of the borders of the Soviet Union.

U.S. imperialism's aggressiveness is seen not only in the "global context" but also regionally. U.S. actions in Asia attract particular interest in this regard. Having declared this immense region of the globe many thousands of kilometers away from U.S. territory to be a "zone of vital interests," U.S. imperialism is attempting to move the development of events here in a direction it finds advantageous.

Numerous analyses that have appeared in recent years in our country and abroad have been devoted to an analysis of the goals and methods of U.S. policy in Asia. They include the books under review. (Footnote) ("The United States and the Developing Countries: The Seventies" ["SSHA i Razvivayushchiyesya Strany: 70-ye Gody"], executive editors B.A. Kremenyuk, V.P. Lukin, V.S. Rudnev, Moscow, Nauka Publishing House, 1981, 293 pages); (A.I. Osipov: "The United States and the Arab Countries: The Seventies to the Start of the Eighties" ["SSHA i Arabskiye Strany: 70-ye Gody-Nachalo 80-kh Godov"], Moscow, Nauka Publishing House, 1983, 228 pages); (V.P. Lukin: "Centers of Force: Concepts and Reality" ["Tsentry Sily: Kontseptsii i Realnost"], Moscow, International Relations Publishing House, 1983, 250 pages); (A.V. Krutskikh: "U.S. Policy in the Indian Ocean" ["Politika SSHA v Indiyском Okeane"], Moscow, Nauka Publishing House, 1984, 255 pages)

The material they contain retains its pointedness and topicality today despite the fact that the first of the works was published in 1981.

One of the main directions of U.S. policy in Asia has been the opening up of various theaters for confrontation with the Soviet Union. This shows a military-strategic modification that U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger designated as the need to prepare for bitter confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries on the global and regional levels simultaneously. Attempts to implement this course are being made in the Near East, for instance.

Under the Reagan administration, the United States -- in a still more overt way than under the previous president -- has accompanied its political activity in this region with measures to step up its own military presence. Sinai was the first center. Lebanon was designated the next center for a U.S. military presence. In this connection one cannot fail to agree with the assessment of A.I. Osipov, who writes in his book that the Israeli occupation of Sinai was replaced by a U.S. occupation thinly disguised as "Multinational Forces" (p 131).

The United States suffered a serious defeat in Lebanon and was forced to withdraw its Marines and move its warships, including aircraft carriers with hundreds of planes on board, away from Lebanese shores. However, the very introduction of U.S. Armed Forces into this country and into Lebanon's territorial waters was prompted not so much by "local" as by general strategic interests, and it cannot be ruled out that it could ultimately be a question of turning Lebanon into a springboard for fierce confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The United States has recently been making yet another attempt to establish a military presence -- this time in the Persian Gulf region in connection with the exacerbation of the Iran-Iraq war and on the pretext of "ensuring the security of oil shipments" through the Strait of Hormuz.

True, official U.S. Administration figures are stating that this action will not be carried out unless the relevant request is received from local states. But, as A.V. Krutskikh writes, "historical experience has repeatedly shown that U.S. imperialism prefers to operate without unnecessary ceremony when carrying out its military expansion. After World War II the United States landed its troops on other states' territory 62 times without any hint of a request of official proposal from the latter" (p 99). The U.S. aggression against Grenada is a graphic example of that.

The U.S. policy of using Asia for the purposes of a confrontation with the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies has other parameters too. Attempts to supplement "bloc confrontation" with the USSR with the creation of new anti-Soviet coalition ties are being purposefully implemented. On the global level the United States has been gambling for a number of years now on exploiting Soviet-Chinese contradictions. Under the present U.S. Administration greater stress than before has been laid on U.S. military-strategic ties with Japan. Moreover, Washington, V.P. Lukin writes, proceeds on the basis of shortsighted, short-term considerations based on a desire to step up U.S. supremacy in the Pacific region with the least possible expenditure -- meaning the greatest possible use of allies' potential. Naturally, Japan holds the greatest potential and that is why it has become the target of the greatest U.S. pressure in recent years (p 111).

At the same time the U.S. policy of actively using Japan in a U.S.-USSR confrontation is objectively and subjectively boosting the multifaceted process of Japan's militarization, and the growth trend in Japanese militarism is fraught with the intensification of the imperial functions of its foreign policy.

A real military-strategic center is appearing in Asia which, taking account of existing traditions, may represent a danger to adjacent, and in the longer term not only adjacent, states.

U.S. attempts to hitch South Korea militarily and strategically to Japan and to create a new anti-Soviet coalition in the form of a unique kind of United States-Japan-South Korea triangle have recently been becoming even more tangible.

The U.S. desire to establish coalition ties at a lower level are also more visible than before. In Asia this is happening mainly with regard to a number of regional "centers of power," in particular Israel and Pakistan. A vivid example of this U.S. line is the signing of the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel. It ought to be said, though, that the interests of the United States and Israeli ruling circles do not always coincide in everything. "In the long run, however," as V.P. Lukin correctly notes, "the desire to have an extremely valuable military henchman in a troubled region outweighs other considerations and makes for the stability and continuity of Washington's continued support for Israeli expansionism" (p 191).

Naturally, one should not view present-day Asia purely as a target of U.S. foreign policy. The dynamics of relations among the Asian states themselves are also of great importance for the development of the situation in Asia. However, these processes in Asia also bear the negative taint of the policy of the United States, which strives either to make the process of rapprochement between a number of states on a subregional basis purposeful and advantageous to itself, or to "direct" the progress of conflicts among these states in order to strengthen its own positions in confrontation with the USSR and the socialist community countries. U.S. imperialism's ultimate goal in the region -- in the considered opinion of the authors of the collective monograph "The United States and the Developing Countries: The Seventies" -- is to implement Washington's hegemonist goals there, to avert new revolutionary outbursts in the so-called arc of crises and instability, and to thwart the peoples' desire to determine their own fate themselves (p 86).

On the whole, familiarization with the books under review -- which are aimed not only at specialists but also a broad range of readers interested in the problems of world politics -- provides a pretty full and comprehensive idea of contemporary U.S. imperialist policy in Asia.

SOLOVYEV VIEWS U.S. MILITARIZATION OF PACIFIC

LD272141 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; "Documentary sequence commented on by V. Solovyev" -- video caption]

[Text] The Pacific is the axis of the new world. This is how the United States more and more frequently defines the Pacific region's role in international life. This loud publicity statement is caused above all by the rapid rates of economic development of some of the 34 countries that border the great ocean.

It's not just the prospects of profitable deals that attract the Americans to this region. Washington is inclined to view the countries in the Pacific basin primarily as a military bridgehead. American strategists devote special attention to East Asia. The establishment of a new military-political cooperation structure is being completed here: the United States-Japan-South Korea, with the Taiwanese regime secretly included.

The Pentagon has already installed more than 300 military facilities on the territories of these countries, in the direct vicinity of the Soviet Union's borders. Various joint army exercises by the countries of the forming pact have become permanent and practically continuous. The French paper MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE wrote: The aim of such militarist exercises is to train the armies of Asian countries to act in obedience to the American conductor's instructions. In respect of Japan and South Korea this remark is perhaps a belated statement of fact.

With the agreement of the leaders of these countries, and ignoring public protests, the United States has now started to realize its old dream -- that of turning the region into a launch pad for deploying first-strike nuclear weapons.

Even during the last election campaign President Reagan was stating that he would restore America's leading role in the Pacific Ocean. This meant that his administration intends to strive for military superiority over the Soviet Union at any cost in this region as well: An aim, it must be said, that cannot be achieved. Through their dangerous adventurist activity the American militarists have turned the Pacific Ocean into another hotbed of tension in present international relations.

COMPARISON OF USSR LAW OF THE SEA STATEMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 29 July First Edition publishes on page 5 a TASS report headed "United States' Unlawful Actions in World Oceans." It has been compared with the TASS English version published on pages A 2-3 of the 30 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the heading "U.S. Charged With Violating Sea Law Conventions," revealing the following variations:

Page A 2 first paragraph, first line, PRAVDA omits dateline.

Page A 3, paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA substitutes "denunciation" for "resentment."

Same paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads:...of aggression and "no consideration of any kind, be they political, economic, military, or other, can justify aggression." It is not fortuitous that the international...(rewording).

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN EXAMINED

LD292305 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jul 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] The echoes of the noisy spectacle that was the recent U.S. Democratic Party convention -- bourgeois party conventions are supposed to be that during the election year hullabaloo -- have hardly had time to die down; and yet we already have the first reactions to it. A public opinion poll, immediately after the end of the convention, showed that 50 percent of U.S. voters questioned supported candidates Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro, while 48 percent expressed a preference for Reagan and Bush. Let me recall that in previous polls Reagan and his deputy were consistently a long way in front of the rival party.

Does this mean that fortune has begun to look more kindly upon the Democrats? At the moment many people in the United States are aroused by this question, though experienced political observers advise that one should not be too quick to draw conclusions. In their opinion the tipping of the scales in favor of the Democrats is most probably the result of the so-called spectacle effect, that is, the first impression produced upon people by the Democrats' decision to nominate a woman, a member of the lower house of Congress, Geraldine Ferraro, as their vice presidential candidate.

After all, the main thing is not which of the bourgeois parties wins the election, but the concern for the future felt by tens of millions of Americans -- a concern that is becoming more intense.

This alarm was recognized at the Democratic convention and expressed in what was said by eminent political figures, like New York Governor Mario Cuomo. Let me read you an extract from his speech:

The President has stated that he does not understand this concern. He has said that our country is a glittering city upon a hill. But perhaps the glittering city is all that the President sees from the entrance of the White House and from the veranda of his ranch -- from where it would appear that things are going well for everyone. But there is, indeed, another city.

Those were the words with which Mario Cuomo began his speech. In this city there are more poor than there were, and more families are experiencing difficulties. There are more and more people in need of help and unable to obtain it. Worse than this there are elderly people shivering from cold in the cellars of apartment blocks. There are those who sleep on the streets in the cities, and in ditches, from where this glitter cannot be seen. There are ghettos, where thousands of young people having neither work nor education offer their lives in sacrifice every day to the drug trade. Despair is written upon the faces that you, Mr President, do not see, and in places that you do not visit in your glittering city. Mario Cuomo concludes this thought with the following words: You ought to know, Mr President, that our country is more reminiscent of a Tale of Two Cities than simply the glittering city upon the hill. It is difficult to dispute this assertion, especially in view of the fact that it was made by an American, and not just any American but a competent one, the governor of New York.

First and foremost Reagan is the favorite of the newly rich, that is, people who have acquired wealth through speculative deals and military orders. It is not without reason that he offered cabinet portfolios to the greatest number of millionaires ever in the history of America. He rightly acquired the title of chairman of the millionaires club.

But there is another influential and fairly large layer of American society of which Reagan is the undoubted favorite. These are the military of the brasshats as they are called in the United States. So that I do not make unsubstantiated statements I will quote the results of an analysis of the feelings and opinions of the 300,000 U.S. generals, admirals, and officers carried out by NEWSWEEK magazine in June. Which is the party preferred by the brasshats? An absolute majority prefers the Republicans. Only 4 percent prefer the Democrats. Who are their favorite political leaders? Reagan is favored by 97 percent. Who is the least popular? Mondale. That is the view of 70 percent of the military.

COMPARISON OF IZVESTIYA ON BORDER RAIL TALKS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 28 July in its Morning Edition on page 5 carries a report on the protocol signed at the conclusion of the USSR-PRC Border Railway Commission session. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "Soviet-Chinese Commission's Work Ends," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 27 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 1, revealing that reports are identical following deletion of dateline from TASS report.

CHINESE USSR SEMINAR GRADUATE LAUDS SOVIET AMITY

OW252328 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Another group of experts has graduated from the international seminar in Khabarovsk for training metallurgical engineers with financial aid from the United Nations. Experts from Asia, Africa, and Latin America have studied at the seminar for 4 months. They have familiarized themselves with the work experience of the Khabarovsk Steel Plant and metallurgical enterprises in many other Soviet cities.

(He Xuchen), chief engineer of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Corporation, said: The seminar is a really good school because I have learned many good experiences in the Soviet Union which can be put to proper use in China.

(He Xuchen) added: While in the Soviet Union, I have seen the Soviets treat us friendly and observed their respect for the Chinese people. Soviet-China friendship and cooperation should be persistently consolidated for the interests of the great peoples of the two countries.

TOKYO RALLY RAPS JAPANESE, U.S. NUCLEAR POLICIES

OW310809 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Vykhukhalev report]

[Text] A massive rally protesting the ruling circles' antipopular, reactionary policies was held in Tokyo on 29 July, under the auspices of the Japan Communist Party [JCP] and other democratic mass organizations fighting for peace and the scrapping of nuclear arms. Our Tokyo correspondent Vykhukhalev reports on the rally as follows:

Rally participants began arriving in Tokyo on 28 July by plane, bus, and chartered train from all over the country, including Hokkaido in the north, and Okinawa in the south. Nearly 110,000 people braving sweltering heat took part in the rally held in Yoyogi Park. They charged that the Nakasone cabinet is accelerating the implementation of U.S. nuclear strategy in the Far East and Pacific regions through its policies and is virtually allowing the United States to freely bring in Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles.

As is known to everyone, ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet were armed with Tomahawk missiles in June.

JCP Chairman Kenji Miyamoto, addressing the rally, strongly condemned the Nakasone cabinet for moving in the direction of revoking the official ban on shipments of nuclear weapons to Japan, noting that the move tramples underfoot the will of the Japanese people who experienced the U.S. atomic bomb attack. Other rally speakers said the presence of Tomahawks with nuclear tipped warheads will reduce the officially declared three nonnuclear principles to a dead letter and turn Japan and its coastal waters into a nuclear missile launching site. As a result, they stressed, the possibility of Japan being drawn into a nuclear war will increase to an extreme level.

Participants at the rally unanimously condemned Japan's military spending increases, cuts in social security expenditures, and restrictions on the working people's democratic rights.

A special resolution adopted at the rally against missile deployment contained a demand that the government ban port calls by ships carrying nuclear weapons. It also expressed a resolve to expand an anti-Tomahawk national campaign.

The rally participants also declared their solidarity with the antiwar movements in the United States and Western European and Asian countries.

The rally was followed by a demonstration. Participants paraded through Tokyo streets chanting such slogans as "Oppose deployment of nuclear missiles" and "Don't allow them to turn Japan into a nuclear battleground."

Rally Resolution Sent to Reagan

LD310603 Moscow TASS in English 0549 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 31 TASS -- Japanese peace champions have sent to President Reagan a message of protest against the calls at Japanese ports of ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet with nuclear-tipped "Tomahawk" cruise missiles on board. It was signed by representatives of the Council of the National Movement "No to 'Tomahawks'", of the Central Committee of the struggle for the cancellation of the "Security Treaty" and for meeting the demands of the people, and of other mass democratic organizations. Together with the message of protest, a resolution was sent to Reagan which denounced U.S. plans aimed at turning the Japanese archipelago into a nuclear-missile place d'armes of the Pentagon. It was unanimously adopted at a mammoth anti-war demonstration held in Tokyo last Sunday which was attended by over 110,000 people.

DPRK SOLIDARITY MONTH ENDS; U.S. POLICY VIEWED

SK310404 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Talk by station commentator (Vistolov)]

[Text] The traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. Forces from South Korea and for peaceful and democratic national reunification ends today, 27 July.

The Korean Armistice Agreement was signed 31 years ago today, bringing the bloody 3-year battle on the Korean Peninsula to an end. The aggression perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges was frustrated, and the [word indistinct] suffered a grave military, moral, and political defeat.

The month of solidarity has been observed in many countries every year under the coordination of the International Peace Council. During the month of solidarity, mass rallies and meetings were held in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, other cities, and rural areas at which the Soviet people's support and assistance for the Korean people's just struggle was expressed as well as their desire to strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation with the DPRK [words indistinct].

The Korean people have suffered the tragedy of national division for nearly 40 years. The country was divided because of the U.S. Forces. The main obstacle to the peaceful reunification of the country has been the U.S. Forces' occupation of South Korea. South Korea is covered with a network of no less than (80) U.S. military bases. There are 40,000 U.S. occupation troops in the southern half of Korea, and they are expected to increase by 2,000.

We can give many more examples of the buildup of U.S. military strength in South Korea, including the deployment of nuclear weapons. According to a report, there are from (700) to (1,000) U.S. nuclear warheads, and Washington is not [words indistinct]. The Pentagon strategists, therefore, have devised a plan to augment their nuclear arms in South Korea with cruise missiles and neutron weapons.

As is known, cruise missiles and neutron weapons are offensive weapons, and this reveals the falsity of the successive White House statements on the so-called security of South Korea. These statements are nothing but clumsy tactics to shield the U.S. imperialists' aggressive scheme to impose their will on the peoples of the Far East by having strategic and military superiority in this region.

Washington's hegemonistic scheme aimed at aggravating tension in this region is also revealed in the new aggressive alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul under the sponsorship of the United States.

The United States is accelerating war preparations in the Far East, fastening the Seoul regime more and more firmly to its war vehicle, and is frenziedly maneuvering to perpetuate Korean division while the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, who are the [word indistinct] friends, consistently support the endeavor to peacefully and democratically reunify the country following the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

This was once again proclaimed by the Soviet leadership during the recent visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and state delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president. Our country supports the DPRK's new important proposals, among them being the signing of a peace agreement to replace the present Armistice Agreement, adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between North and South, mutual reduction of armed forces, and transforming the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

At the luncheon arranged at the Kremlin for the DPRK party and state delegation, Comrade Chernenko said that (?realizing) these proposals means normalizing the Korean situation on a fundamental basis and creating advantageous conditions for an effective North-South dialogue.

(?The Soviet Union) consistently maintains that (?time) should not be wasted but that the work to actively seek measures to normalize the situation in Asia and [word indistinct] should be undertaken. (?The Soviet Union) proposed that talks be held [words indistinct] with all the countries concerned. This will help in establishing the basis for [words indistinct].

Peace, not confrontation, is required by the people in this region. Peace is necessary for the people to continue to advance along the road of progress and to realize the mature social and [word indistinct] system.

During this month of solidarity, the Korean question once again drew the attention of the Soviet people. The people declared their invariable support for the just cause of the Korean people. The DPRK's consistent struggle to bring about the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country constitutes a substantial contribution to the people's joint struggle to ensure security in Asia, to ease tension in this region, and to establish a solid peace.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ON KAL INCIDENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 July carries in its First Edition on page 5 a TASS report on the investigation of the circumstances surrounding the shooting down of the KAL airliner last September. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Like a Soap Bubble... New Evidence of the Espionage Nature of the South Korean Aircraft's Mission," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 30 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages C 2-3, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins: ...London, Jul 29 -- The United States... (omitting "TASS correspondent N. Pakhomov reports");

Page C 2, paragraph three, last line in PRAVDA reads: ...to do it by law. Almost simultaneously the... (supplying "by law");

Page C 2, paragraph four, penultimate line in PRAVDA reads: ...authorities and the "instructions" of the U.S.... (supplying quotemarks);

Page C 2, last paragraph, line two in PRAVDA reads: ...the New York-Anchorage-Seoul route, did not at all "stray off course accidentally," as is asserted... (rewording and including "accidentally" in quotation marks);

Page C 2, same paragraph, line six in PRAVDA reads: ...reusable spaceship, the "Ferret-d" spy satellite, the... (subbing "Ferret-d" for "Ferret").

U.S. FRIENDSHIP ASSURANCE TO INDIA 'EMPTY WORDS'

LD301724 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chelkhonin writes:

Washington does not stint political compliments to India. President Reagan himself said on more than one occasion that the U.S. intended to develop the relations of steadfast and lasting friendship with India. It is no other than Reagan who said that India was a beacon not only to developing countries but also to all those who sought the renovation of their belief in democracy.

Unfortunately, the actual policy of the White House does not match its statements and proves that Washington's assurances of friendly attitude to India are nothing but empty words. The Washington administration is going out of its way to put out the light of this beacon because it would be more convenient in complete darkness to impose its political will upon peoples of developing nations in a more shameless and cynical manner.

The White House started with arming to the teeth India's neighbours, set them against the freedom-loving country, then resorted to ever new methods of exerting pressure. The supreme law-making bodies of the U.S. have actively joined in the anti-Indian actions of late. The actions spearheaded against India include the provocative decision of the House Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress to hold hearings on the Punjab problem.

The question arises: Who has given Washington the right to sit in judgement on India and to pass a "Sentence" on the problems which are the prerogative of the government of that country? Such actions are at variance with the generally accepted norms of interstate relations and the international law. They can be regarded only as an act of open hostility against India.

The point is that in pursuing its foreign policy Washington has long deviated from the norms of the international law. The bandit actions of the Reagan administration in Grenada and against Nicaragua are proof of it. Now, judging by all appearances, Washington intends to use in southern Asia the "experience" accumulated there.

There are other facts proving that the allegedly "peace-loving" policy of Washington vis-a-vis India is the height of the hypocrisy. According to the UNI News Agency, a plot directed against the Indian Government has just been uncovered in that country. The retired Brigadier General Jajit Singh was one of those involved in the plot. He admitted that certain circles in Washington had expressed readiness to sell arms and ammunition to the conspirators who had set themselves the task to physically destroy the heads of the Indian Government.

What else can be said in this connection? The colonialist and neocolonialist forces have more than once tried to exert pressure on India in order to make it abandon the path of independent development and peaceful foreign policy. India has always resisted those encroachments on its sovereignty and independence. There is no doubt that this time U.S. imperialists and their allies will again be given a worthy rebuff.

CIA INCITING EXTREMIST ACTIVITIES IN PUNJAB

LD301742 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Speaking in the Indian Parliament recently, the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has warned that the government won't allow the separatists to carry out subversive activity in Punjab.

Mrs. Gandhi again called attention to the fact that the extremists are relying on support from the outside. In course of the debate, some of the MP's denounced U.S. interference in Indian affairs, and also attempts to destabilize the country. The statements of Indian MP's, our observer Pyotr (?Alyoshin) says, provides fresh evidence of U.S. involvement in the recent tragic events in Punjab.

U.S. secret services stirred up separatist feelings among the sikhs in Punjab, and incited them to riot. Encouraged this way, the Sikh extremists unleashed an armed terror campaign against the local government, against public and political leaders. As an enquiry conducted by India's Interior Ministry shows, the separatists were preparing for an armed rebellion, and it was only due to the resolute actions of the central authorities that it was averted.

The Indian Government said in its White Paper that the separatist leaders seeking to tear Punjab away from India and to establish with foreign assistance a so-called state of Sikhs, enjoy no support from the working mass of the Sikhs. In other words, the separatists plans concerning Punjab were doomed to failure from the very beginning, a fact well known to instigators in the CIA. In spite of this, they stirred up religious intolerance among the Sikhs and drove them to armed terror. Hundreds of innocent people died in the terrorist actions. The overseas instigators deliberately encouraged the Sikh extremists to get involved in what they knew in advance would be a lost adventure. The role assigned them was that of people doomed to die, and the CIA did sacrifice them for the sake of the interests of US imperialism.

The special attention of the CIA to India is explained not only by the fact that she is an active participant and recognized leader of the Nonaligned Movement, which has proclaimed action against imperialism as one of its primary goals. The government of Indira Gandhi pursues an independent foreign policy aimed at developing friendship with all countries, the Soviet Union included, and consistently consolidates the country's economic potential. It is naturally [as heard] that Washington, which seeks world domination, refuses to put [as heard] with the independent course of India, or with her energetic resistance to the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism on the international arena.

The CIA continues to incite extremist activities in Punjab and in other regions of India to destabilize the situation in that country. A concrete goal is being set to undermine the positions of the Indira Gandhi government, and replace it in power with pro-U.S. political groups so as to change the home and foreign policy of that country. It is to reach this goal that the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States is setting Indians against one another and spilling their blood.

RSFSR PAPER ON POPULAR SUPPORT FOR REGIME IN DRA

PM310855 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Jul 84 First Edition p 3

[A. Kushnir "Reportage From Afghanistan": "The Revolution Defends Itself"]

[Text] Kabul, Moscow -- We, members of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, saw for ourselves from the very beginning of our stay in the DRA that revolution and peace are indissolubly connected concepts. The people, having overthrown the exploiters and taken power into their own hands do not need war. They are full of creative plans and engage in implementing profound social transformations.

The Afghan members of the worldwide peace movement invited their Soviet colleagues to hear about the building of the new life and to share their plans for the future.

"Peace is our main hope," Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Organization of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship said in conversation with us. "But following the victory of the April Revolution, U.S. ruling circles launched widespread, undeclared psychological, economic, and political warfare against Afghanistan. Imperialism is organizing, financing, arming, and training counterrevolutionary gangs in special camps established on Pakistani territory. Imperialism is responsible for the murder of innocent people, the destruction of Afghanistan's national wealth, and the blowing up or burning of schools, mosques, and housing."

In meetings with workers, peasants, and students, we saw that the overwhelming majority of the Afghan people support the revolution and the country's leadership headed by Babrak Karmal. This support has made it possible to create a new type of army -- the People's Army of Afghanistan -- in quite a short time. The servicemen of this army, linked with the people by blood ties, and units of the limited Soviet military contingent, are successfully routing the dushman gangs entering from Pakistan and Iran.

Present-day Afghanistan is characterized not only by young people joining the country's armed forces but also by workers and peasants themselves taking up arms to defend their homes and enterprises against bandit attacks.

The Kabul housing construction combine does not need to be protected by soldiers of the People's Army; its security is guaranteed by the workers themselves. When visiting the combine area, we saw armed patrols vigilantly keeping watch to prevent the infiltration of saboteurs. The combine has been equipped with comfortable apartment blocks, a school, a polyclinic, and a canteen where free meals are provided daily.

We visited Bagrami District near Kabul. M. Saban, secretary of the district party committee, described how 360 workers at the local textile factory are members of detachments for the defense of the revolution. More than 300 peasants living in the district belong to self-defense groups. We met with the fighters of one such group in Shina village.

"I joined the self-defense group," an old peasant called Kunaka, said, "because I want to work on the land and feed my family, and the dushmans are preventing us from doing that."

The fighters of the detachments for the defense of the revolution and the self-defense groups took part in routing Ahmad Shah Mas'ud's gangs in Panjsher Valley. The isolated nature of this remote mountain region, split by numerous great and small gorges, where tracks from the border regions merge, makes it strategically important. This is why counterrevolution began turning the district into its stronghold. However, this fortress, which is virtually impregnable in the military sense, fell as a result of a recent operation by the People's Armed Forces of Afghanistan.

The entire valley is now calm, and people have begun returning to their homes. Ordinary, peaceful life is gradually resuming. Organizations known as "peace committees" are performing much work among the population that had previously been forcibly driven out into the mountains by Ahmad Shah Mas'ud's bandits -- on the eve of the operation these "fighters for Islam" shot 60 peasants who refused to leave their homes. A party and state commission visited Panjsher District at the beginning of May. It established the population's paramount needs and determined the amount of essential assistance that region needed from the state.

Local inhabitants took part in the commission's work. A jirga (traditional meeting) of the elders of Panjsher was held, at which a resolution was adopted condemning the counterrevolution backed by the special services of the United States, its NATO allies, and Pakistan. Detachments for the defense of the revolution are being created in the valley.

At the time of the victory of the April Revolution, the PDPA and the Afghan Government demonstrated profound respect for Islam's principles and safeguarded the practice of religion for all nationalities in the country.

The government still maintains respect for holy places and the people's age-old traditions. An administration for Islamic affairs has been set up within the framework of the Republic's Council of Ministers, a supreme council of the country's ulemas has been formed, and the government is allocating millions of afghanis throughout the country for the building, repairing, and lighting and heating of mosques, shrines, and holy places, for the celebration of the period of the prophet Muhammad's birthday, for providing pilgrims with the necessary comforts, for multifaceted assistance to spiritual figures, and for paying monthly salaries and subsidies to clergymen...

The majority of the Afghan clergy understand and greatly appreciate this concern for believers and this painstaking and considerate observance of the freedom of conscience and belief. But this willingness to cooperate with the PDPA is not due to a sense of gratitude alone. The Republic sets itself the lofty goal of building a society of equality, fraternity, and combined economic and spiritual prosperity. Thus all progressive clergy -- and they are in the majority -- are in the vanguard with the other builders of the country's new society.

The revolution provided the Afghan people with an opportunity to take an active part in international affairs.

"From the first few days of the revolution, we announced that we would struggle to eliminate our people's backwardness," Mahmud Baryalay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, said when receiving the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace delegation. "And, of course, we need peace and international solidarity to resolve this most important task. Movement along the path of economic and social progress is only possible in an atmosphere of peace.

"The Afghan people are well aware," Mahmud Baryalay said in conclusion, "that they are part of mankind as a whole. That is why all of the problems that concern all people around the world also concern us. We advocate the elimination of hotbeds of war not only in Asia but on the other continents as well. We advocate peace not just for our country but for the entire world. We are struggling not only against the forces of Afghan counterrevolution but also against imperialism as a whole, which is preparing to destroy mankind in nuclear conflagration. We advocate a non-capitalist path of development, the national liberation of the peoples, and the universal victory of socialism."

V.I. Lenin wrote that "no revolution is worth anything unless it can defend itself."

When visiting revolutionary Afghanistan, we saw for ourselves that the Afghan revolution is successfully doing this.

KABUL PROVIDING PANJSHER POPULATION WITH AID

PM310903 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Dispatch by Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin: "Assistance to the Panjsher"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Jul -- The press has already reported the successful operation in the Panjsher Valley, from where the bandit formations of counterrevolutionaries that had been terrorizing the population have been driven out. Political, economic, social, and cultural measures are being successfully implemented there. The central authorities are providing all-around assistance to the region's population and local authorities.

According to Afghan radio, a group for the defense of the revolution has left Kabul for the Panjsher to ensure security in the district. It includes emissaries of the Afghan capital's party organizations. The group's fighters have been entrusted with the task of ensuring normal living conditions for the valley's population. This includes armed defense, agricultural assistance to the peasants, and the elimination of illiteracy.

At a meeting prior to their departure, the activists declared that they would resolve this task and that the guarantee of its implementation would be iron party and revolutionary discipline.

PRK'S CHAN SI INTERVIEWED ON RECENT SOVIET VISIT

OW301201 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers, Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The following is Kampuchean head of government Chan Si's interview with Moscow Radio, as supplied to this station by Moscow Radio.

[Begin Chan Si recording in Kampuchean fading into Mandarin translation]
During my visit, both sides reiterated that they hold identical views on major international questions regarding the whole world and Southeast Asia. For example, the Soviet Government understands that the collusion among the U.S. imperialists, Chinese expansionists, and the ASEAN countries has caused great tension in our region and confrontation between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN nations, and particularly a conflict between Laos and Thailand. Thailand has permitted the Pol Pot killers, who are enemies of the Kampuchean people, to set up bases in Thailand and has helped them launch provocations against our country and ceaselessly intrude into our territory. Moreover, the Chinese expansionists are creating tension along the Vietnamese border and Thailand recently started a conflict on the Lao border. The Chinese expansionists evidently are instigating the ASEAN countries to confront the Indochinese countries.

During the Soviet-Kampuchean talks, we discussed ways to further deepen and perfect the cooperation between the two countries. During my visit the two governments signed an agreement on establishing a Soviet-Kampuchean intergovernmental commission for trade and economic and scientific and technical cooperation. This again confirms that Soviet-Kampuchean relations are constantly developing in all respects. The Soviet Union is effectively helping the Kampuchean people eliminate poverty and repair damages, consequences of the rule of the Pol Pot regime. The Kampuchean people's life has become stable, normal, and better with each passing day thanks to Soviet assistance. The Soviet Union has thus made great contributions to Kampuchea's economic revival and social progress and development.

Our delegation was accorded a warm reception in the Soviet Union. We witnessed the Soviet people's cordial attitude and boundless friendship toward the Kampuchean people based on fraternity and unity with us. It is clear to us that the Soviet Union is a reliable bastion for the Kampuchean revolution and for all people striving for national liberation, genuine socialism, and world peace.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the Kampuchean Government, and the Kampuchean people, I hereby thank the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people for their assistance to us. I wish the Soviet people overall success in the construction of a communist society and all those who showed concern for us during our visit to the Soviet Union, health and success.
[end recording]

ARTICLE BY SRV'S DO MUOI ON VIETNAMESE ECONOMY

PM301411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Do Muoi, Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo member and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers: "Improving Management"]

[Text] Hanoi, July -- The Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] has traveled a long, difficult, but glorious path of struggle and labor. It regards making creative use of Marxism-Leninism in socialist building one of its most important tasks.

Leninist works on the theory and practice of socialist building and the wealth of experience of the CPSU and the other fraternal communist parties help us to formulate the correct course and pursue the planned economic strategy of socialist building.

The general course, which has been adjusted by reference to Lenin, and its corresponding policy are the powerful force that ensures the country's successful progress from small-scale commodity production directly to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage. They are implemented by relying on the advantages of socialism and the gains of national independence, and are aimed at strengthening the close unity with the Soviet Union and the other other socialist community countries. The general course and economic policy are implemented in the inseparable context of the specific features of our society's political, economic, cultural, and social development.

The CPV proceeds in its activity from the premise that the main task at the present stage of socialist building is to improve the leadership of the economy. This is because economics, as Marxism-Leninism teaches, is the basis of politics and the foundation for resolving two strategic tasks: The successful building of socialism and the reliable defense of socialist gains.

On this question, V.I. Lenin said that politics is the concentrated expression of economics. He added that no class can establish its supremacy or fulfill its role in the production sphere without the correct political line. That is why it is so urgent even now to consolidate the party's leading role of the leadership of the national economy. A recent plenum of our party's Central Committee, devoted to questions of further improving the management of the SRV economy, analyzed in depth the existing shortcomings and bottlenecks in this sphere, and outlined practical measures to eliminate them.

The standard of economic management influences the entire complex of socialist transformations in the country and helps consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, creates the material and technical base of socialism, strengthens the defense capability, and raises the population's living standard.

Our party does not yet have sufficient experience in the sphere of the party leadership of the economy for a number of objective reasons. We have to resolve many difficult problems connected with developing the economy and raising the population's living standard. The inevitability of this process was foreseen by V.I. Lenin when he said that a backward country that has carried out a socialist revolution will necessarily encounter great difficulties in the period of transition from the old capitalist production relations to socialist relations. This is because in addition to the task of destroying the old, there is also another unprecedentedly difficult task: organization and management.

Vietnam's national economy is in such a position. The country is dominated by small-scale commodity production experiencing, furthermore, the grave after-effects of a long war. Scarcely have we had time to heal old wounds then we have again been forced to defend our motherland. Natural disasters and the subversive actions of our enemies are taking their toll.

As the CPV Central Committee has noted, we have failed to avoid mistakes in the practical management and organization of the socialist national economy. Economic building in the state sector in past years was sometimes divorced from the development of forms of collective management, the creation of socialist culture, and the education of the new man.

The bureaucratic administrative system was a grave legacy of the past.

The structure of the party organs and state apparatus of national economic management have still not been formed at all levels. We have still not managed to combine the interests of the state, collectives, and all workers. Educational work has been underestimated and there have been excesses in the measures for observing socialist legality and discipline.

State trade was unable to assume a dominant position, permitting the free market to develop spontaneously. We failed to establish control over the distribution not only of food but also of the industrial goods needed for exchange with the peasantry and for ensuring a level of consumption in accordance with the norms existing for workers, employees, and military servicemen.

The decisions of the 5th CPV Congress and its Central Committee plenums point to the need to improve the entire national economic system, overcome the after-effects of the war, natural disasters, and the legacy of neocolonialism, and shape the new economic structure. This party course is reflected in its socioeconomic strategy, the 5-year and yearly plans for national economic development, and the methods of economic management.

Much has been done in recent years in various spheres of the national economy to overcome the adverse consequences of bureaucratic management methods. The labor remuneration labor system based on the end result of the work of a team or of individual workers is being introduced in agriculture. In industry a course aimed at developing enterprises' independence and initiative has been adopted and the sphere for applying material incentives has been enlarged. Progressive innovations are being introduced in the system of price setting, purchases, and product exchange between the state and peasantry. This has helped to develop the initiative of labor collectives and local economic organs and has laid the foundation for overcoming the stagnation in a number of economic spheres.

It is necessary to consolidate present positions and progress further, raise the consciousness of working people and cadre workers, and improve the methods of practical leadership. When implementing the economic policy and improving the management mechanism one should strive to ensure that the tenets of Marxism-Leninism and the economic laws of socialism are applied in light of the country's specific conditions. The national economy is functioning in accordance with the basic economic laws. In the process of economic leadership, the party calls on people to ensure that the practical effect of these laws is taken into account.

It is necessary to continue to improve the methods of the planned leadership of the economy. Under conditions of small-scale commodity and mixed production, it is essential to find the optimum relationship between the plan and market conditions, combine centralized planning with the development of the initiative of enterprises and local organs, link planning with economic calculation and socialist enterprise, and skillfully take the effect of the law of planned, well-proportioned development and the law of prime costs on national economic management into account.

The main principles of economic management under socialism were comprehensively elaborated by V.I. Lenin. They include unity of political and economic work, democratic centralism, one-man leadership and the participation of the masses in management, and the combination of material and moral incentives. These principles are embodied in both our party's general course and its economic policy. V.I. Lenin pointed out many times that economic leadership cannot be divorced from party policy. Party organs are called upon to lead the economy not by supplanting economic organs but by operating through them, to monitor work as a whole, and conduct organizational and political work among the population.

V.I. Lenin wrote that centralism, in its truly democratic sense, presupposes the development not only of local features but also of local innovation and initiative and a diversity of ways, means, and methods of progressing toward the common goal. Equipping oneself with this Leninist instruction under Vietnam's present conditions means resolutely combating bureaucracy and the dissipation of forces and striving to achieve a clear distinction between leaders' rights and responsibilities.

Our party has adopted a number of measures in recent years aimed at broadening the rights of enterprises and local organs. This does not mean deviating from the principle of centralized economic leadership. Central organs continue to be faced with the task of the overall leadership of the national economy while relying on such powerful levers as the single plan, autonomous financing, prices, and credit.

V.I. Lenin's works pay much attention to one-man leadership. According to Lenin, the one-man leadership system means struggling against irresponsibility and for strict discipline. We try to put this Leninist behest into practice when selecting cadres and improving their professional and political training.

One of the most important principles of production management is the correct combination of each worker's material and moral interest in the results of work. V.I. Lenin taught that in the transition to communism, the economy should not be built on enthusiasm alone but rather, with the aid of enthusiasm, on working people's incentives and personal commitment and on autonomous financing. We must use these economic levers in practice to increase people's labor activeness in the struggle to achieve a high degree of national economic efficiency.

Combining material and moral incentives with working people's political education in the spirit of collectivism and respect for public property is another important area of party and state organs' activity. They must be closely linked with the masses, monitor the situation in production, be prompt in noticing what is new, support initiative, rectify mistakes, and encourage working people to resolve the fundamental tasks of socialist building.

Our party criticized errors committed during the formulation of state plans and the implementation of economic and social measures. It is necessary to improve the planning mechanism and increase the scientific validation of plans. Even more attention must be paid to fundamental research and to economic, social, scientific, and technical forecasting and the party's monitoring of the work of state organs must be stepped up.

At the same time, it is necessary to clearly define the framework of responsibility and to avoid supplanting economic organs by the party apparatus. Comrade K.U. Chernenko spoke about improving the work of the state apparatus and the style of party leadership at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum. The propositions and conclusions contained in his speech are also relevant to the practice of socialist transformations in the SRV.

The CPV is performing a tremendous amount of work to resolve the strategic tasks facing the country. Our party is persistently working to improve the leadership of the economy under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and guided by Lenin's tenets on socialist building while utilizing the experience and assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and basing itself on the decisions of the 5th CPV Congress. We are confident that when we have overcome the errors and shortcomings, we will unflinchingly achieve victory in the great revolutionary cause of building a strong and prosperous socialist Vietnam.

AUCCTU GREETES VIETNAM TRADE UNION ON ANNIVERSARY

OW301211 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] In a recent message of greetings to the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU], the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU], conveyed sincere greetings to Vietnamese trade union organizations on behalf of the workers, peasants, and personnel of the Soviet state, on the 55th anniversary of the VCTU's finding.

The message reads: the Vietnamese laboring people and their trade unions, under the leadership of their militant vanguard, the CPV, have traversed a glorious stage in the years past in the invincible struggle against colonialist domination and imperialist and hegemonic schemes for the sake of their fatherland's independence and freedom. They are now actively participating in the building of the material and technical bases of socialism, promoting their economy and culture, consolidating their national defense capability, and raising their people's living standards. The SRV trade unions fully support the solidarity of the world trade union movement in transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, and in consolidating the security of all nations.

The AUCCTU stresses that the fine development of and fruitful cooperation between trade union organizations of the countries are based on the unswerving principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the USSR-SRV treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The message wishes the Vietnamese trade unions and laboring people new achievements in socialist construction in the struggle for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

THAI PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE IN MOSCOW 30 JUL

LD302303 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jul (TASS) -- A delegation of the National Assembly of Thailand, headed by Ukrit Mongkhonnewin, its president, arrived today in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

LEVIN COMMENTS ON U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS

LD280224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Jul 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] The socialist community is moving confidently forward, and its stable development stands out in particular contrast to the crisis phenomena in the West. The imperialist circles of the United States and NATO are making desperate efforts to halt this development, but in vain. I have before me a DPA report from Brussels with the heading "Bankruptcy Due To Ban on Exports to USSR." It is an eye-catching headline, is it not? What is it about? The report says that the Belgian firm Pegard was not allowed to deliver a series of programmed control machine tools to the Soviet Union, and as a consequence, the firm found itself threatened by bankruptcy and its 340 industrial and office workers threatened with unemployment. Our commentator Viktor Levin will tell you what is behind these facts:

Many West European papers recently wrote that Cocom, the Coordination Committee for Control Over Exports to Socialist Countries, has adopted a number of decisions -- under pressure from the United States -- banning the sale of certain kinds of industrial products, particularly electronic equipment, to states from the socialist community. This was said to be aimed at limiting the sale of strategic goods. But in reality, the United States is not merely determined to keep these goods from reaching the socialist countries, but is also striving to undermine the export position of its partners, viewed not unreasonably as competitors on the world market.

Three days ago, the French paper LE MONDE wrote: Since 1981, Reagan, with the help of Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense, has constantly been expanding Cocom's prerogatives and the list of goods whose export to the East is limited. Concurrently, continues LE MONDE, the Americans tend to take advantage of strategic arguments in order to eliminate trade competitors and curb the freedom of action of Europeans. It can be said that the West Europeans have already had the opportunity to see this for themselves more than once. We may recall the zeal with which the United States tried to disrupt deliveries for the Urengoy-Western Europe gas pipeline. In the end, the United States failed to disrupt the construction of the gas pipeline. It was even constructed ahead of schedule. However, many West European firms suffered substantial losses. The very same thing is now happening again. The Belgian firm Pegard came to the brink of bankruptcy. As in this case, too, if the governments of other countries give way to U.S. diktat, the same unenviable fate could clearly afflict other firms. The egoism of U.S. policy is obvious.

However, another question is in order here: What basis at all is there in the U.S. claim that the socialist countries could hardly exist without Western technology? According to Reagan and Perle, the economy of socialist countries would be doomed to chronic backwardness without the purchase of modern technology. In reality, however, the facts not merely fail to support this thesis, but even refute it. To start with, the socialist countries purchase only a little more than 4 percent of the modern technology being exported by Western states. At the same time, as the British business newspaper the FINANCIAL TIMES has noted, the West is itself acquiring a significant amount of modern equipment from socialist countries. According to data published in that newspaper, since 1965, CEMA countries have sold the West more than 1,500 technology licenses, of which at least 500 are being actively used to this day. Thus, on the basis of using a Soviet system of evaporation cooling for blast furnaces, the Japanese firm Nippon Steel achieved a world record in continuous steel smelting. Many Soviet licenses are being successfully used in some of the largest firms in the United States, such as Dupont and Kaiser Aluminium. One may recall that the Soviet method of welding railtrack was also used in constructing the Washington subway.

It seems President Reagan and Assistant Secretary of Defense Perle are unaware of this. However, the facts remain. The Soviet Union has sold more licenses to the United States than it bought. This example alone exposes the total falsity of the claims being made by the U.S. Administration.

The U.S. approach to trade with the socialist countries reflects its general foreign policy course, in which antisocialism is closely intertwined with ambitions for world hegemony. To this adventurist course the socialist countries juxtapose their line of all-around fruitful and mutually advantageous business cooperation. The declaration: "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation" adopted at the Moscow summit conference of CEMA member-countries points out that the practice of international relations should exclude all methods of economic aggression such as the use of, or threat to use, embargoes, boycotts, and trade, credit, and technological blockades. This call is finding the broadest support, including from countries where the United States is trying to dictate its will.

Belgian Firm Blocked in USSR Sale

LD302257 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 30 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] As is evident from the USSR Central Statistical Administration's latest report, our foreign economic links are growing rapidly and stably. They demonstrate the Soviet Union's great potential for mutually advantageous trade with foreign countries. However, precisely this fact drives the Washington administration out of its wits: It tries by all means to thwart and destroy normal international economic cooperation.

So, for example, all of a sudden the Belgian Government has prohibited the Belgium firm Pegard from selling the Soviet Union a horizontal milling and boring machine tool manufactured to our order. Of course, we can easily do without this machine tool, but what light does this reflect on those who blocked the dispatch of equipment for the USSR? Who crudely violated the agreement that was concluded and are prepared to doom fresh legions of their own working people to unemployment?

This has given rise to the widest indignation in Belgium. Protests have been made by the administration of the Pegard firm and by many political parties, trade union, and public organizations. A special statement by the Communist Party of Belgium made a principled appraisal of what has happened, specifically stating: By arbitrarily dictating our own policy to us, the NATO ultras -- particularly the American Administration -- are damaging Belgium's prestige, seriously worsening our economic situation, and exacerbating unemployment. This story has shown with new force to what degree the United States presumes to jeer at West European economic interests when they do not suit them.

GERMAN UNITY LETTER, FRG MILITARIZATION DISCUSSED

LD281502 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 1930 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, there has been a pretense of surprise in the FRG these past few days. The first to feign surprise was a representative of the Press and Information Office, then the DIE WELT and FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE papers. All of them acted as if they were quite unable to grasp why the Soviet press harshly criticizes the appearance of revanchism, the ballyhoo (?by Bonn diplomats) concerning the so-called German unity letter (?with which most people are already fed up), and the dangerous decision [words indistinct] on the lifting of the limitation of the production of offensive arms in West Germany.

And this feigned surprise [words indistinct] is linked to remarks such as: The Russians cannot get used to the appearance of the new American missiles in the FRG, [words indistinct] and appeal quite unsuccessfully to the Potsdam agreements, since the FRG had not signed them. Reading DIE WELT, it seems that one is not so much surprised in Bonn as satisfied with these events. All this would probably not be worth much attention, but what is at stake are the achievements accumulated in Soviet-West German relations. Viewed from this angle, it is obvious that the intention is to erode the foundation of the well-meaning relations laid in the seventies.

It does not take any special intelligence to see that between the slogan from overseas of a crusade against socialism and the lamentation of the open character of the German question there is a direct logical, historic and political interaction. No matter how many attempts are made to underline the harmless character of the German unity letter, nobody has ever nor will ever believe it. If the Soviet side recalls that this unilateral document does not change the letter and spirit of the Moscow treaty and does not impose any obligations on the Soviet Union, then this is done only for the sake of the good neighborly relations between the FRG and the socialist countries. However, attempts to prove something different are illegal and politically damaging.

The ballyhoo is pursued by those who deliberately intend to poison relations between the FRG and its Eastern neighbors. And just as insincere is the pretended surprise over the Soviet Union's concern about the Western European Union repealing the ban on FRG long-range weapon production. The Federal Republic has done without such arms for 40 years and suffered no disadvantage. On the contrary. Now it has been decided to (?offer) this opportunity since the United States is preparing to (?send) large supplies of conventional arms to Western Europe. To make this program more attractive, the promise is held out to involve Western European firms in implementing this program. Immediately there were politicians in Bonn ready to exploit this ballyhoo in order to make one step forward on the path of turning the FRG into a military power. Furthermore, it is claimed that Potsdam is not binding for the FRG despite the fact that the FRG endorsed it before the whole world, when joining the United Nations.

So why this surprise about the Soviet Union's reaction? Is not the Rogers plan of deploying new conventional arms directed against the socialist countries? And does the FRG [words indistinct]. It is clear that here, too, the way to destroy everything positive in relations with the Soviet Union is being chosen. And if surprise is shown, then it is the Soviet Union that is most justified in showing it.

The FRG is not the United States and the FRG's opportunities, tradition and geopolitical situation are entirely different. Therefore, attempts at repeating the attacks by current Washington diplomacy leave a rather strange impression.

The American Administration has attacked the entire complex of American-Soviet political relations. It has openly challenged the Soviet Union militarily, and now acts as if nothing special happened. One could be quite satisfied, let's say, that the so-called hotline between Washington and Moscow has been improved, or that at least a number of consular questions (?are being) dealt with. By all accounts, this policy also has its adherents on the banks of the Rhine River. After all, how else can the steps that complicate political relations, the simultaneous lamentation about the room still existing for a dialogue, the import of cultural cooperation and other matters be explained?

Only one thing is not clear. Washington seeks a sharpening of relations with the Soviet Union, obviously assuming that it will yield benefits in allowing Washington to exacerbate international tensions. But will the FRG benefit if it does likewise?

SURGUCHEV COMMENTS ON FRG MEMORANDUM, REVANCHISM

LD301336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] A department of the Bavarian antifascist union for the unification of persons persecuted under Nazism recently drew public attention in this West German land, and in the entire Federal Republic of Germany, to the rise of revanchist and neofascist sentiments in the country. According to a document published by them, in Bavaria alone, 20 neofascist organizations operate completely openly, advocating the aggressive policy of revanchism, a fundamental redrawing of existing European borders, and greater-German nationalism. The activation of the most shameless forces of reaction in the FRG, West German antifascists stress, is not only a serious problem of internal politics, but also a factor of intensification of international tension and the growth of the threat of war. Igor Surguchev, international affairs journalist, comments on this:

[Surguchev] Indeed, both for the FRG's internal political development and from the viewpoint of the preservation of peace in Europe and the world, the rebirth of revanchism and neonazism in that country is an extremely negative phenomenon. The more rights and freedoms granted by the present Bonn rulers to the Browns and the diehards -- as the advocates of Nazi ideas and champions of revanchism are called in the FRG -- the less of these rights and freedoms remain for the democratic society of West Germany. This is already being felt not only by the left-wing forces in the country, but by all democrats and antifascists, who automatically fall into the category of suspect and disloyal citizens under conditions in which the FRG ruling circles openly demonstrate kinship of spirit and fraternization with revanchists.

This is precisely what has been happening in the Rhine republic since the right-wing conservative Kohl government came to power. Its members scarcely missed a single revanchist assembly of those that rolled through the country like a broad wave this May and June. And they were not only simply present at the meetings of the diehards, but in their speeches fully supported the revanchists' provocative calls for a revision of the results of World War II and a review of the present European borders. Government representatives, in unison with the participants in these assemblies, exaggerated the thesis of the restoration of the German Reich within its 1937 borders. And Zimmerman, minister of internal affairs, plainly stated that the problem of Germany's reunification involves not only the FRG and GDR, but also former East German territories situated beyond the Oder-Neisse line. This statement contains a whole program for revanchist forces, impudently laying claim to lands of European socialist countries and the absorption of the German Democratic Republic.

It is clear to everyone that such claims are none other than encroachment on the peace and security of the European Continent. But is this realized in Bonn? Of course, they cannot help but realize it there. However, it is evident how much they have been carried away with political and spiritual changes to the right; that they are simply losing their sense of reality and responsibility. Furthermore, the Kohl cabinet is being nudged onto the dangerous and reckless path of revanchism by the United States, which is striving for confrontation with the world of socialism everywhere. It is characteristic that the raging of revanchism and neonazism has coincided with both the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles targeted on socialist countries there, and with the West European Union's decision to repeal restrictions on Bonn's production of heavy offensive weapons that had been set down by the Potsdam peace conference participants.

Through the efforts of the United States and its NATO allies, and first and foremost, through the efforts of the Bonn authorities, West Germany is being transformed into a militaristic state, into an advance base for the crusade against communism proclaimed by Reagan.

This dangerous, fatal course is also creating favorable conditions for the activation of revanchists and neofascists on the banks of the Rhine. On the other hand, the revanchists' territorial claims are blatantly being fortified by the growth of military might in the FRG.

The memorandum, sent by the Soviet Government to the FRG Government in connection with the above-mentioned West European Union decision emphasizes that the FRG, as one of the legal heirs of the former Reich, is under an obligation set down by the Potsdam Agreement that a threat to neighboring states and the world as a whole should never again emanate from German soil. This obligation should be strictly fulfilled. The memorandum also states that in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Potsdam Agreement, the Moscow treaty, and the Helsinki Final Act, the duty of the FRG Government lies in promoting not the aggravation, but the lessening of military confrontation in Europe, not the arms race, but disarmament, not the undermining of security, but stability and development of peaceful relations among all European states.

The interests of a peaceful future for the peoples of Europe, including the people of West Germany itself, too, insistently demand that Bonn heed the serious warning from Moscow.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV MEETING WITH DKP'S MIES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 July in its First Edition carries on page 4 under the headline "Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee" a report on a meeting between M. Gorbachev, B. Ponomarev and H. Mies of the West German Communist Party (DPK). It has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Service Russian version published in the 27 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 6, under the headline, "Gorbachev, Ponomarev Meet With DKP's Mies," revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the TASS dateline and substitutes "26 July" for "today"

In the third paragraph, last line, PRAVDA READS:...noted Herbert Mies.

The representatives of the ...(inserting word)

PRAVDA CITES FRENCH CP'S FITERMAN ON FABIUS

PM301421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Communists" Stance"]

[Text] Paris, 29 Jul -- C. Fiterman, Politburo member and secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee, has criticized the new French Government's orientation in the socioeconomic field.

Addressing an election meeting in Ajaccio, the regional center of Corsica, where there are to be elections to the Regional Assembly (local parliament), he stated that, judging by Prime Minister L. Fabius' speeches in the National Assembly, the course that the new cabinet intends to pursue will not enable resolution of the problems confronting the country. He stressed that it was precisely because of disagreement with this policy that the PCF had decided to no longer participate in the government. It would be dangerous to cover up the problems and conceal the real state of affairs, C. Fiterman said. We did not feel we had the right to mislead those people who place their trust in us or to pretend that we could effectively defend their interests in the new government.

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON SAYS U.S. CAUSED ECONOMIC CRISIS

LD302240 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, has ended his visit to Argentina. During a press conference in Buenos Aires, the French external relations minister said the economic crisis that is currently affecting the capitalist world was engendered by the United States, which tries to solve its own problems at the expense of others.

REPORTAGE OR GREEK DELEGATION'S USSR VISIT

Meets With Tikhonov

PM301250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolay Tikhonov received 27 July in the Kremlin the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Greece led by President of the Parliament Ioannis Alevras, now on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In the course of the talk, the Soviet side expressed satisfaction with the consistent development of traditionally friendly Soviet-Greek relations and reaffirmed the striving of the Soviet Government to continue strengthening good neighborly ties with Greece in all spheres, including in the political, trade and economic, cultural and other spheres, in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace.

In exchanging opinions on topical international problems, the sides expressed serious concern over the exacerbated situation in the world and stressed the need of taking measures to improve it. In this connection, Nikolay Tikhonov drew the attention of the Greek parliamentarians to the Soviet Union's new major foreign policy initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, at preventing militarization of outer space, and at preserving and consolidating peace and international security.

The talk was held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere and was attended by V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and chairman of the Soviet-Greek department of the USSR parliamentary group; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and Greek Ambassador to the USSR I. Grigoriadis.

Kuznetsov Receives Delegation

PM301541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] Vasily Kuznetsov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a Greek parliamentary delegation led by Ioannis Alevras, president of the Greek Parliament, in the Kremlin on 27 July.

During the conversation, the sides discussed bilateral relations and a number of major international problems.

The Soviet Union, Vasily Kuznetsov emphasized, is working consistently and energetically to prevent nuclear holocaust, to curb the arms race and promote disarmament. It is important that all states and peaceloving forces, including parliamentarians, intensify further their actions along these lines.

Ioannis Alevras described the delegation's meetings and conversations in Moscow as exceptionally useful, and expressed gratitude for the opportunity given the delegation to become acquainted with the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its bodies, and to get to know more about the life of Soviet people. The Soviet Union's peace initiatives merit the most serious attention, Ioannis Alevras said. There is every reason to believe that the delegation's visit will have a positive impact on the development of relations between the two countries and promote the cause of peace.

Taking part in the talk were L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union; V.I. Terebilov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and chairman of the USSR parliamentary group Soviet-Greek Department; other officials, and I. Grigoriadis, Greek ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day, the guests met with the chairman of the Soviet of the Union and the chairmen and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions.

Talks With Tolkunov

LD271328 Moscow TASS in English 1235 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- The delegation of the Parliament of the Republic of Greece led by its President Ioannis Alevras, have returned to Moscow from their tour of the country.

Today guests met with Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov, chairman and members of the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

An exchange of information was held on activities of the parliaments of the two countries. It was emphasized that the ties of traditional friendship, profound sympathy are the firm foundation of the Soviet-Greek relations, with the principle of peaceful coexistence being realised to a still fuller and broader extent in the development of these relations.

It was noted that the visit of the delegation of Greece will make a fresh impetus to the development and deepening of the interparliamentary links, will help strengthen friendly relations between the two countries.

A luncheon was given in honour of the guests on behalf of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Alevras Discusses Visit

LD302142 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A delegation from the Greek Republic's Parliament, headed by its president, Ioannis Alevras, left Moscow today. It was on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Before his flight, Ioannis Alevras gave an interview to the Vremya program:

[Begin recording of Alevras fading into superimposed translation] In the course of several days, we acquainted ourselves with the life of the great country of the Soviet Union, which is friendly toward us. The history of the Soviet people's heroism and valor during the war against fascism, and the Soviet Union's struggle today to preserve peace on earth, have produced a lasting impression on us, on all the delegation members.

During the visit, we had the opportunity to meet Soviet leaders in Moscow. Discussions took place on a wide range of international problems, and also on a number of issues of bilateral relations.

For our part, we presented our position on two issues that concern and worry the entire Greek public: the problems of the Aegean Sea and Cyprus.

I am confident that our delegation's visit to the Soviet Union will serve the further development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Greece. [end recording]

Activities Summarized

LD301531 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 30 Jul 84

["On Visit of Parliamentary Delegation of the Hellenic Republic to the USSR" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- A delegation of Parliament of the Hellenic Republic headed by President of Parliament Ioannis Alevras was staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet from July 20 to July 30 of 1984.

Besides Moscow, the members of the delegation visited Odessa, Volgograd and Leningrad. They were familiarising themselves with the activity of supreme and local bodies of state authorities, with various aspects of the life of the Soviet people, their achievements in the social and economic, cultural and other spheres. The Greek parliamentarians placed a wreath at the Lenin mausoleum. Wreaths were also placed at the Unknown Sailor's Tomb in Odessa, at the eternal fire in the Square of Fallen Fighters in Volgograd, at the Monument to the Grieving Mother at the Piskarevo memorial cemetery in Leningrad.

The delegation was received by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov. The Greek parliamentarians were received by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice president of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasily Kuznetsov.

Conversations were held with Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov, with chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The meetings and conversations were held in a friendly atmosphere, were marked by sincerity and mutual understanding. During conversations in the USSR Supreme Soviet there was an exchange of information on the activity of parliaments of the two countries. A number of topical problems of the present situation in the world and questions of Soviet-Greek relations was touched upon.

The sides pointed with satisfaction to the successful development of Soviet-Greek relations which rest on age-old traditions of friendship and mutual sympathy between the peoples of the two countries, rest on a durable basis of the observance of the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The upward development of relations between the USSR and Greece was promoted by contacts at the parliamentary and governmental level in the recent years.

The Soviet and Greek parliamentarians proclaimed their mutual readiness to promote the further widening and deepening of mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation in different spheres which meets the interests of both peoples, serves the cause of peace and international security.

During their contacts parliamentarians of the USSR and Greece expressed profound concern over the dangerous aggravation of the international situation. They were unanimous in the view that energetic efforts of all states, including efforts along the parliamentary line, of all peace forces for purposes of preventing the sliding of the world to nuclear catastrophe, for the ensurance of a turn for the better in world affairs are necessary in the present conditions.

Soviet parliamentarians explained the essence of major peaceful initiatives advanced in the recent period by the Soviet Union and aimed at the improvement of the international situation, removal of nuclear threat, limitation of the arms race and achievement of disarmament. The significance of the commitment assumed by the Soviet Union to refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union's proposals for the prevention of the militarisation of outer space was emphasized particularly.

Both sides have expressed the wish to contribute to strengthening international security and reach agreements, that can effectively lower the threshold of nuclear confrontation, eliminate from international life the use of force and threat of force, prevent war.

The Soviet MPs have pointed out the great significance of the joint declaration by the leaders of six countries, including Greece, on questions of a freeze on nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war. Attention has been drawn to the statement by the Soviet Government of June 2, 1984, saying that "The Soviet leadership unreservedly adheres to the viewpoint identical to that of the authors of the declaration: Nuclear war is impermissible in any form."

The Greek MPs have briefed the Soviet side on the current situation in the Aegean Sea and expressed concern over the tensions remaining there. They stressed the need for all states to honor the principles and provisions of the U.N. Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation, the existing norms of international law, the treaties and agreements in effect.

The Soviet side declared that the USSR favored and continues favoring that the differences and conflicts arising between states should be resolved through peaceful means, the use of threat of use of force be not permitted and thus no damage be caused to international peace and security.

The Soviet and Greek MPs have expressed serious concern about the worsening of the situation in Cyprus and around it, the proclamation of the so-called "independent state" in the occupied part of the island and the subsequent steps for consolidating that separatist action, which are obviously directed at partitioning Cyprus, run counter to the known U.N. General Assembly and U.N. Security Council resolutions on the Cyprus issue and undermine the fundamentals of a just political settlement in the island. The sides have declared their firm support for the unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, respect for the nonaligned policy pursued by it.

The Soviet and Greek MPs have pointed out the important role of interparliamentary ties in drawing the peoples closer, strengthening the climate of confidence and cooperation. Mutual readiness has been expressed for a further development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Parliament of the Hellenic Republic. The Greek MPs have extended an invitation to the USSR Supreme Soviet that its delegation go on an official visit to Greece. The invitation has been accepted with gratitude.

The delegation of the Parliament of the Hellenic Republic has expressed gratitude for the warm reception accorded to it, the attention and hospitality, which are evidence of the friendly Soviet-Greek relations.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD301411 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] The delegation of the Parliament of the Greek Republic, headed by its president, Alevras, left Moscow today. It was making an official visit to our country on the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

U.S. ATTEMPTING TO DESTABILIZE GREECE

LD272044 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1500 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Dear listeners: Of late it is frequently stressed in the American and West European press that a crisis has occurred in relations between Greece and the United States. However, they try to lay responsibility for this on Greece despite the fact that the U.S. Administration took a number of actions clearly aimed at complicating its relations with Greece. Why, though, does Washington need this atmosphere of tension between the two countries?

The primary reason, our commentator writes, has been the aim of trying to transfer the crisis in international relations to the domestic level in order to create an unstable situation within Greece itself. Let's refer to the facts: According to newspaper reports, the United States suddenly began to vacillate regarding its decision to sell warplanes to Greece. A statement was also made to the effect that Norway would also be unable to sell Greece such aircraft without the Americans' permission. It was also implied that American economic assistance to Greece could be halted as well, while at the same time, assistance to Turkey might be expanded.

Washington's attempts to pressure the Greek Government have one aim: To alter Greece's political policy in favor of the United States, since the latter does not like the fact that the present Greek Government implements an independent policy in behalf of the nation's interests, and not the interests of the White House, as its starting point.

For instance, there was obvious irritation in Washington over Andreas Papandreas' visits to Czechoslovakia and the GDR. It is also not to their liking that the leaders of the PASOK government criticize the United States over the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and U.S. actions in Central America and, finally, that the Greeks support the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives.

However, Greece is not Grenada. One cannot send the Marines there to impose one's rules. Another way to put pressure on the Greek socialists has been found. The official administration functionaries in Washington charge the PASOK government with systematically violating the West's political unanimity. In other words, because it follows its own independent policy, they accuse it. Such statements and the State Department's recent censure of the Greek ambassador in Washington all aim at creating a critical situation in American-Greek relations that could be exploited by right-wing forces in the country. This is exactly what has happened.

Evangelos Averof, the leader of the right, demanded that Athens always toe the Washington line. Averof's statements sound so much like Washington's very unflattering statements about the Greek Government that one gets the impression that this is precisely where they were prepared -- in the U.S. capital. For example, the other day, Richard Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state, described the Greek Government's foreign policy as dangerous. Immediately afterwards, the same thing -- in fact, using the same words -- was said by Averof. Dangerous for whom? For the Greek people, who do not want to accept the presence of American nuclear weapons on their soil and U.S. attempts to intervene in their internal affairs? No. The independent line of the present Greek Government does not satisfy the United States, which has gotten used to the idea that all its NATO allies must unquestioningly submit to the orders of their bigger ally in the alliance, our commentator writes in conclusion.

SOVIET TRADE TEAM TO ATTEND MAJOR UK AIR SHOW

PM301349 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Jul 84 p 3

[Quention Cowdry report: "Russian Drive To Sell More Planes"]

[Text] Russia is sending 50 aviation experts to Britain in September, one of its biggest trade teams to visit this country, in an attempt to clinch "breakthrough" sales of Soviet civilian aircraft and equipment in the West.

The delegation is to put on Russia's first exhibition at the Farnborough international air show, where it will display three aircraft and entertain guests and potential customers in a large hospitality chalet.

On display will be an An-72, a twin-engine cargo plane capable of using short runways, the IL-26, the world's largest helicopter which has a unique eight-blade rotor and a 20-tonne payload, five tonnes more than its nearest rival the American CH53e.

The IL-86 the 350-seat "airbus" now widely used on domestic and international services by Aeroflot, Russia's state airline, will only be on static display, but the other two aircraft are to make demonstration flights.

Viktov Filichkin, an aviation official with the Soviet Embassy's trade section in London, said his nation had identified Europe, and Britain in particular, as being of great export potential for its vast aerospace industry.

Pointing out that Britain's aerospace industry was about the same size as West Germany's and France's combined, he said: "We are looking to break into the UK market and feel there are good prospects of doing so in the near future."

Western aviation experts, however, are less sanguine. They say Russia has on the whole been singularly unsuccessful in selling civilian aircraft outside the Eastern bloc and other satellite states, though sales have been made in Italy. One constant self-imposed stumbling block has been the Russians' refusal to allow Western aviation authorities into their factories to check quality control procedures.

Mr John Taylor, editor of "Jane's: All The World's Aircraft," the acknowledged bible of Aircraft guides, said the An-72 and the IL-86 were of "minimal" interest to European and other Western operators. But he liked the Mi-26 helicopter, only used at present by the Soviet Armed Forces, could be sold for civilian purposes in the West.

The helicopter, whose cargo cabin can accomodate two large lorries, was of highly advanced design and had a remarkable power-to-weight ratio. "It has lifted a payload of 25 tonnes to 13,000 feet, which is a record," he said.

USSR, ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM270951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Official Reports": "Political Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-Italian political consultations were held at the Italian Foreign Ministry 23-24 July. Participating in them for the Soviet side were A.L. Adamishin, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium, and V.G. Yefimov, USSR charge d'affaires in Italy. The Soviet representatives were received by Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti.

MNATSAKANOV REPORTS ON AUSTRIAN PROTEST TO U.S.

LD302346 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 30 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Allow me to quote yet another example of Washington's staggering unruliness in its relations with West European states. This morning, Austrian Ambassador to the United States Klestil was to have visited Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Dam, in order to present an official protest from the Republic of Austria at the instruction of his minister. Since there has not as yet been any report on this meeting, I do not know whether the American agreed to receive the Austrian ambassador. This is what the matter concerned:

Recently, the mouthpiece of U.S. big capital, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, published an article full of unworthy abuse about Austria. Austria was said to be guilty of trading widely with the USSR in spite of the bans and embargoes set up by Washington, supplying technology to the socialist countries, and receiving both their orders and goods it needed.

For a long time now, Washington has been unsuccessfully trying to take the alpine republic in hand, to force it to stand meekly to attention in front of Reagan. The United States is striving to establish political, economic, and ideological control over our country, writes the Austrian VOLKSSTIMME. Just like the West European NATO members, neutral Austria is supposed to be a pawn in the chess game that Reagan is conducting against the socialist states, openly calling on our country to violate a state agreement and to renounce our neutrality. Then, when this fails, a hail of crude abuse and threats is rained upon it. A real psychological war is unleashed against it. Even THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, in its next words, quotes some unnamed high-ranking representative of the U.S. Government: "I can't stand Russians, but I hate Austrians." But this is nothing, so to speak; there is more to come. According to a report in the Austrian newspaper KURIER, high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Government now intend to begin an official investigation of Austria in the U.S. Congress.

Let us note in conclusion that this whole story has unfolded across the ocean at the very time Lanc, the Austrian foreign minister, is in the United States on an official visit, and when the anniversary of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation is being marked worldwide. The first principle of the conference reads: The participating states will respect the sovereign equality of one another, as well as all the rights inherent in their sovereignty.

REACTION TO SOVIET MIDEAST PROPOSALS CITED

News Analyst Biryukov

LD301643 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The Soviet Union has again put forward proposals on the principles and ways of Middle East settlement. Its fresh initiative has been met with satisfaction and interest in the Arab world, where there is a wish to contribute to establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and is the conviction of the need for putting an end to the explosive situation in that hot spot of the world.

The latest direct U.S. armed interference in that area has brought the Middle East crisis closely to the dangerous line, beyond which the regional conflict has almost outgrown into a global one. It has demonstrated the real character of Washington's "peace-making", the complete collapse of its Middle East strategy outlined at Camp David and later transformed into the "Reagan plan." Washington, which has discarded all the sensible and realistic principles of Middle East settlement, which were drawn up earlier, is known not to have proposed instead anything constructive. It is reluctant to give up its stake on eternal hatred with the Arabs and on the annexationist Israel.

It is not fortuitous in the light of these figures that the mass media devote so much attention to the new, as it is described, "Soviet plan" for a Middle East settlement. The world, above all, the Arab, press point out the concrete character of the fresh Soviet proposals, their particular relevance at a time when the process of a peaceful Middle East settlement has been completely blocked as a result of the known causes. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Soviet Union's fresh initiative is consonant with the decisions of the Arab summit meeting in Fez.

The reaction of the United States Administration has proved to be totally different. As the CBS television company said, Washington was in a hurry to say "No" to the Soviet Union's proposals. Anita Stockman, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, said that the USA had always opposed an international conference with the participation of all the sides concerned, which has been offered by the Soviet Union. Moreover, in clear disregard of the voice of the Arab peoples and the opinion of the world public, she claimed that Washington does not see how the Soviet participation in such a conference "could serve any useful purpose."

Tel Aviv was also in a hurry to express a negative attitude to the proposals. A high-ranking representative of the Israeli Government, who did not go deep into the essence of the Soviet proposals on holding a Middle East conference, has categorically rejected them. He was quoted by the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency as describing these proposals as being "not serious".

Thus, both the "strategic allies" -- the USA and Israel did not take the trouble of examining seriously the Soviet proposals and rejected them. They were in a hurry to demonstrate their reluctance to make progress on Middle East settlement. Instead they have again demonstrated their continued adherence to an aggressive hegemonist and expansionist policy. Noteworthy in this respect is the statement made by the Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan in an interview with the influential Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, which was published by the newspaper today. "There is growing distrust in the Middle East," he said, "in the ability of the USA to direct the course of developments there. Simultaneously with the drop in the influence of the United States, there is a noticeable strengthening of the Soviet Union's influence on the Middle East affairs".

Academician Primakov

LD301847 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 Jul 84

[From the "Vremya" newscast: Talk by Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] There is every reason to be concerned about the situation in the Near East. Although this theme is largely absent from the U.S. papers now -- they probably do not want to overload the U.S. President's election boat -- there is, I repeat, every reason to be concerned about the Near East because the situation in Lebanon is far from settled, Israeli troops continue to occupy Lebanon, Israel is trying to annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Israel is still nurturing plans, supported by the United States, for a blow against Syria and so so. These events could very seriously upset peace in the region, and might affect the international situation as a whole. From this point of view, the Soviet Union's proposals on a Near East settlement are extremely topical.

I should like to stress another point: The United States has, according to its statements, been trying for a long time, since 1977, to resolve the Near East conflict using separate actions. Camp David, followed by the separate agreement imposed on Lebanon -- all this is evidence of these supposedly consistent steps by the United States. And where have we arrived? Where has the world arrived? Naturally, the United States has not been able to resolve the Near East conflict. Moreover, these separate actions aimed at a step by step solution have set back peace in the Near East, further aggravated the situation there, and have not removed the threat to peace whatsoever.

What, then, does the Soviet Union propose? It proposes an all-embracing **integrated** settlement, the settling all issues in an integrated way. These issues concern more than the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, and more than the Palestinians right to self-determination -- naturally, they have this right.

The Palestinians not only have the right to create an independent state, and the Soviet Union is not only proposing a guarantee for the secure existence of all the region's states and peoples but proposals on a Near East settlement contain a grand scheme -- if you like, a mechanism -- through which this cause may be achieved. This is a peace conference on the Near East, with all interested countries, conflicting parties, and, of course, all the Arab states bordering Israel, as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization, sole representative of the Palestinian population, participating. The Soviet Union and the United States could and should take part in this conference.

The Soviet proposals also provide guarantees for implementing the conference's decisions. In fact, it is now up to all the interested countries if they are truly interested in leading the region to peace.

In conclusion, I would like to say that in its proposals, the Soviet Union appeals to all parties in the conflict to act with sober consideration for the legitimate rights and interests of each other, and all other states, the Soviet Union's proposals stress, should not hinder but facilitate the search for such a settlement.

Political Observer Myakota

LD301955 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Commentary by political observer Bronislav Myakota]

[Text] Recently, reports emanating from the Lebanese capital of Beirut sincerely gratify all those who have been alarmed and concerned about the severe tribulations that have befallen the Lebanese people over the past 9 long years. The last barricades and obstructions between Western and East Beirut are being cleared away. Unfortunately, normalization is occurring only in Beirut and that part of Lebanon not seized by Israeli soldiers. Southern Lebanon, the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, occupied by Israel, remain Arab lands where blood is still flowing. The inhabitants are waging a courageous struggle against the Israeli occupiers and their Washington patrons. This struggle will not cease until the Middle East problem is settled. The historical experience leads one to this inevitable conclusion.

Our country has always advocated a just peace in the Middle East and a political settlement of the crisis in that volatile region of the world, and we continue to do so. It is not surprising that among the Arab public and the entire world, there is great interest in the important Soviet proposals for a Middle East settlement. These proposals are published in PRAVDA today, and are receiving extensive comment from the mass media in various countries.

I would once again like to draw your attention, comrades, to the fact that in the Soviet proposals, not only have principles for a settlement of the Middle East conflict been put forth, but concrete methods for implementing it as well.

The Soviet Union's proposals particularly emphasize the need to strictly observe the principle of impermissibility of seizing other people's lands and the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, solely represented by the PLO, to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. The right of all the region's states to a safe and independent existence must be ensured.

International guarantees for the settlement are necessary, and the USSR is willing to take part in such guarantees. Experience shows that the only correct and effective way to ensure a solution to the Middle East problem is a collective effort with the participation of all interested sides. The Soviet Union proposes convening a special international conference on the Middle East. In our country's proposals, the goals of the conference, which would be able to find solutions to all aspects of the Middle East problem, are clearly set out. The document that has been published discusses possible participants in the conference. In particular, the principled significance of equal participation by the PLO is noted. The Soviet proposals clearly demonstrate their sincere desire for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and eliminating the volatile situation in the region. It is the duty of all states to promote the search for such a settlement.

Syrian Communist Official

LD301651 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus July 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union's proposals on Middle East settlement are a new important contribution to the cause of struggle for establishing peace in the Middle East. They totally accord with the principles of the peaceable Soviet foreign policy founded by V.I. Lenin, said Yusuf Faysal, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party, member of the central leadership of the National Progressive Front of the Syrian Arab Republic. Speaking with TASS correspondents Dmitriy Zelenin and Nikolay Levchenko, Yusuf Faysal said that in common with all the preceding Soviet initiatives these proposals stem from the USSR's policy of a comprehensive Middle East settlement. They are based on the Soviet Union's firm and invariable line of ensuring the implementation of inalienable national aspirations of the Arab Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and creation of an independent state.

They also proceed from the need for unconditional and complete withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, guarantees of existence and independent development for all states in the region.

The Soviet Union, Yusuf Faysal stressed, has favoured and continues favouring the exercise of the legitimate rights by the Arab people, the elimination of the dangerous seat of tensions in the Far East. Unlike the USSR, the United States and Israel are out to aggravate tensions in the region and implement in it their hegemonistic and neo-colonialist designs directed at forcing on the Arab countries unequal capitulatory agreements and establishing "peace American style" in the Camp David spirit. The policy of armed blackmail and interference, pursued by Washington in the Middle East corresponds to its global policy of aggravating international tensions and preparing for a nuclear conflict on a world scale.

That is why the USA and Israel hold an obstructionist stand on the issue of convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations Organization.

The Syrian and other Arab peoples welcome the Soviet proposals regarding them to be a "mechanism for action" of the said conference, Yusuf Faysal said in conclusion. All patriots and progressive figures of the Arab world see in the Soviet initiative a way towards a true resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict along the principles of justice. They express gratitude to the USSR for its support for the national aspirations of the Arabs.

SYRIAN-LEBANESE LEADERSHIP TALKS TERMED FRUITFUL

PM301408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch under the rubric "On a Current Topic":
"Fruitful Visit"]

[Text] Beirut -- The Lebanese mass media are devoting great attention to the 24 July visit to Syria by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami and his meetings and talks with President Hafiz al-Asad, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and other Syrian leaders.

These meetings and talks are being termed fruitful. It is noted that they took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding. The Syrian president expressed his complete support for the efforts of Rashid Karami's government to restore national consensus, peace, and security in Lebanon and to free the southern regions of Lebanon from the Israeli occupiers.

Syria and Lebanon agreed to coordinate their policy "in all spheres," since they have "common goals, interests, and policy." [as published]

The newspaper TISHRIN highly assesses the Rashid Karami government's success in implementing the plan for "restoring security" in greater Beirut. The newspaper calls the closing of the Israeli "Liaison Office" in ad-Dubayyah, a Beirut suburb, a major blow to the Zionist enemy and an expression of the Lebanese people's resolve to put an end to the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon.

Rashid Karami is scheduled to visit Saudi Arabia 28 July.

COMMENTS ON ISRAELI PARLIAMENT ELECTION RESULTS

False Democracy

LD272022 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] I shall begin by quoting a paragraph from the U.S. statement saying that the Israeli elections have affirmed the importance of the democratic society and its institutions. Washington is again trying to convince the world that Israel is a stronghold of Western democracy and a struggler for human rights.

But what do the facts show? The Israeli parliamentary elections have proven again to the world that Israeli democracy means freedom for terrorists and murderers. Criminal murderers such as Meir Kahane, who has been imprisoned on numerous occasions even in Israel itself for terrorism, are Knesset members as a result of the elections. Kahane originally comes from the United States, where he headed the terrorist Jewish Defense League, renowned for many years for the bloody crimes it committed, under the umbrella of American democracy against all those who denounce the Israeli policy of terrorism and usurpation. The league's victims include Arab and foreign diplomats working in the United States. Members of the Jewish Defense League harbor particular hatred against the USSR and other socialist countries that firmly and constantly support the Arab struggle against Israeli aggression and defend their national rights and vital interests.

Kahane and his supporters held a large tumultuous rally near al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem prior to the Israeli elections at which he said: Give me power and I will show those Arabs. We will demolish al-Aqsa Mosque and expel all Arabs from the land of greater Israel. Now Kahane has become a member of parliament. This genuine terrorist and murderer will now exploit his parliamentary immunity and try to fulfill his election pledges.

It is significant that even Western journalists describe Kahane as a mad murderer. Others who are no better than him have become Knesset members as a result of the elections. These include Shimon Peres, Sharon, Moshe Arens and Shamir. At the disposal of these elected men is an army equipped with the most sophisticated American weapons and the most devious means of mass annihilation. With this war machine, which is gaining strength with U.S. help, the Israeli rulers seek to spread this Zionist-American democracy throughout the Middle East and Africa. They also help the United States, their major partner in international piracy, in imposing democracy over the other parts of the world.

But the peace-loving peoples and international forces -- huge international forces -- stand in the way of Israel and the United States. This is why the two allies are increasingly failing, as in Lebanon and Nicaragua. The policy of the false defenders of democracy in the Middle East has been thwarted, even in the countries Washington considers to be its friends and allies. This is evident from the almost unanimous identical reaction of the majority of Arab countries to the results of the Israeli elections. This reaction can be expressed in a few words: The Arabs cannot and must not link the fate of war and peace in the region to the policies of Israel and the United States. The Arabs can and must firmly struggle in a collective, coordinated, and concerted manner to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli-imperialist aggression, liberate all the lands occupied by the Zionist enemy, and guarantee the Palestinian people's national rights.

In this just struggle, the Arabs can rely on the support and help of the progressive forces in the world, particularly the USSR and other socialist countries. This is being said very loudly by statesmen and leaders of society in the majority of Arab countries and by the Arab press.

Aggressive Policy Unchanged

LD272003 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasiliyev writes:

Though the final results of the pre-term parliamentary elections in Israel have not yet been officially published, the counting of ballots has been concluded. The ruling bloc Likud earned 41 seats in the 120-seat Knesset (parliament). The oppositional Israel Labour Party earned 44 seats. The stage of the political bargaining has set in with the main rivals at the elections seeking to get the parliamentary majority by winning over minor political parties. Whatever the ultimate result of political machinations, the course of the Zionist ruling clique of Israel will remain the same. This is shown, specifically, by election statements of Israeli leaders. The developments show that this course is based on violence, terror, territorial expansion at the expense of neighboring Arab states and to the detriment of the vital interests of the Israeli people.

It should be noted that the aggressive anti-Arab strategic alliance between Israel and the USA is preserved in full measure after the elections. All piratic sallies of the Israeli military which brazenly flouts the norms of international law and the United Nations resolutions have become possible as a result of that alliance. It is not accidental that both Washington and Tel Aviv proclaimed on the eve of the elections their complete adherence to the alliance which is one of the main obstacles to the ensurance of a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The results of the elections are viewed in Arab countries as another confirmation of Tel Aviv's aggressive aspirations. No matter what party assumes power in Israel, the right-wing extremist bloc "Likud" or the so-called Labour Party, the policy of aggression and territorial expansion will remain the corner stone of Tel Aviv's foreign policy course, writes, specifically, the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH. The Israeli military, the newspaper writes, will continue looking for a way out of a profound political, social and economic crisis through which Israel is living in the implementation of a new aggressive action against neighbouring Arab countries, above all against Lebanon and Syria. The leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation pointed out that the expansionist course of Israel fully ignoring the lawful rights of Palestinians to national self-determination remains unchanged. The statement of a number of Palestinian leaders emphasised the resolve regardless of the results of the Israeli elections to continue the struggle for the creation of a Palestinian state, against the intrigues of the forces of Zionism and imperialism.

Headed for Disaster

PM271330 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 27 July Morning Edition carries on page 5, under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion," a 1,200-word commentary by Konstantin Geyvandov titled "Elections Without Choice."

Geyvandov begins by looking at the reasons for the general elections in Israel and suggests that one of the factors which should have won out is "common sense," which "indicates that Israel can ensure its peace and security only by renouncing state terrorism and the occupation of its Arab neighbors' land and taking the path of good-neighborliness and peaceful coexistence with them."

Listing the failures of the last government's policy, the author says that "the PLO, overcoming temporary difficulties, continues to head the Palestinian Arab people's struggle to restore their trampled national rights." Turning to Lebanon, Geyvandov claims that "neither terror nor repressions will help the Israelis avoid defeat there. This is only a matter of time."

On the subject of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation, the author states that its "basic objective" is to "direct Israel's military planning efforts toward confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries." Geyvandov views Israel's economic plight as an illustration of the "law-governed consequence" that "having sown the wind, Tel Aviv will reap the whirlwind. It is true that the whirlwind has brought only the early elections, whose results show that more and more Israelis perceive the hopelessness of the policy pursued by the country's rulers."

Summing up, Geyvandov concludes that "the programs of both parties, especially their foreign policy sections, are essentially identical. Consequently, Israel will hardly manage to extricate itself from the vicious circle in the near future."

PDRY OPPOSES U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN REGION

LD302202 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; by correspondent Akhmed Ibadov]

[Text] The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], a coastal state on the Indian Ocean, is situated at the crossing points of one of the busiest shipping lanes. Day and night, tankers carrying oil from the Persian Gulf to Europe pass within the immediate vicinity of Aden. Perhaps the port of Aden is the first to meet the working day: There, dozens of ships flying the flags of various countries can be found around the clock.

A new day means peaceful labor, hopes, and concerns. Still fresh in the memories of the PDRY people are the recent provocative "Bright Star" and "Jade Tiger" maneuvers, which took place in states adjacent to the PDRY. The Rapid Deployment Forces, primarily comprised of U.S. 82d Airborne landing division detachments which won bloody fame on Grenada, participated. The aim of U.S. imperialism in the Indian Ocean is clear: guaranteeing the plundering of the natural resources of the region's countries and delivering blows against the national liberation movements and the anti-imperialist forces.

The Indian Ocean is an international ocean. Today, the PDRY is striving to ensure that peace and stability reign both on the shores of the ocean and above its waters. Peace and security for the Indian Ocean. "No" to U.S. military bases. Under such slogans, demonstrations have taken place in the capital of the PDRY.

The people of the PDRY approve of and support the well-known Soviet peace initiatives aimed at transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

PDRY NAVY COMMANDER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PM301333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Major A.A. Muhammad, commander of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Naval Forces, arrived in the Soviet Union on 26 July on an official visit.

The guest and his entourage were greeted at Sheremetyevo-2 Airport by Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, chief of the Navy Main Staff, and other Soviet admirals and officers.

On 27 July A.A. Muhammad was received by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

BENEFITS OF IRANIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION CITED

NC310843 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, 21 years have passed since the signing of the Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation agreement. This agreement foresaw the construction of hydroelectric installations on the Aras River border with Soviet cooperation, 11 grain elevators with a 350,000-ton capacity, and a fish breeding unit on the Caspian coast.

Even though the shah and his masters on the other side of the ocean tried to obstruct Soviet-Iranian cooperation, the course of events nevertheless dictated such cooperation. Experience has proven that Iran should not be hostile toward our country. Iran benefits through cooperating with our country in all fields and in having peaceful and good-neighborly relations with us. The Soviet-Iranian economic-technical cooperation agreement is a good example of this.

All production units provided for in this agreement were built on target and are now serving Iran's national economy. The Aras hydroelectric installations produce electricity and supply water for irrigation. The Maragheh, Reza'iyeh, Khoy, Gorgan, Andimeshk, Mashhad, and Hamadan grain elevators are operating successfully; grain crops and rice are stored there. Newly-hatched fish are let into the Caspian Sea, adding to the fish reserves of that unique water basin.

Needless to say, Soviet-Iranian cooperation based on the 1963 agreement has continued and expanded with the construction of numerous other production units. Construction of the large Khoda Afarin basin on the Aras River is now planned. Electric generators are being built near Esfahan and Ahvaz, while the Ramin generator near Ahvaz is the most powerful in the Near East. This generator has started producing electricity.

As you know, after the 1963 agreement, many other important documents on Soviet-Iranian cooperation, including the agreement to construct the Esfahan steel mill, the Arak machine-building plant, and the Trans-Iranian Gas Trunkline were signed.

All of these units are pioneers in Iranian industry. The foundation for Iran's national independent economy was laid with the construction of these production units.

Judge for yourselves. The Esfahan steel mill allowed a halt to steel product imports from Western countries and fulfillment of Iran's needs for cast iron, steel, and pipes. The Arak machine-building plant supplies products to industries and agriculture. The gas trunkline built with Soviet participation has permitted Iranian natural gas, formerly wasted in the oil fields of the British-Iranian oil company and the international oil consortium, to be utilized. By sending gas to the Soviet Union, Iran has paid for construction material for its industrial units, for machinery, and for technical installations. Thus, it is clear that cutting the trunkline's flow is not at all beneficial to Iran.

Unfortunately today -- as during the shah's regime -- a group of Iran opposes Soviet-Iranian cooperation and good-neighborliness. As before, they try to equate our socialist country with the imperialist United States, and claim that the two superpowers are colluding against Iran.

However, the course of events and (?the results yielded) by Iran's economic relations with the Soviet Union on the one hand, and with the United States on the other, refute such improper and meaningless allegations. For example, the United States and other capitalist countries tried to prevent the industrialization of Iran's economy and, especially, the construction of a steel mill. The Soviet Union, however, adopted a completely different and principled policy on this. Our country welcomed the Iranian people's wish to own a national steel industry and assisted in constructing the Esfahan steel mill.

We will give you another example. Western companies, especially U.S. companies, built many assembly plants offering an incomplete production line in your country. These plants fully depend on Western companies for raw materials, technical installations, and spare parts. When the United States declared an economic boycott against Iran after the revolution, refusing to deliver raw materials and spare parts, the assembly plants fell idle and workers became jobless. Many of these production units are still idle.

However, production units built with Soviet cooperation and assistance are not dependent on imports. Using local raw materials, they are operating uninterruptedly at full and sometimes above capacity. These production units are profitable. Some of the units built with Soviet participation are now being expanded and the most modern technological methods employed to set up new installations.

These and many others facts completely refute all the concoctions and fantasies of anti-Soviet elements wishing to deprive Iran of our country's support and sever the good-neighborly relations that have been established between our two countries.

USTINOV RECEIVES NIGERIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

PM300925 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 27 July, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, received Major General D. Bali, member of the Supreme Military Council and minister of defense of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who is in the USSR.

Questions of mutual interest were examined during the meeting.

The conversation, held in a friendly atmosphere, included Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; M.A. Sergeychuk, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, USSR deputy defense minister; and USSR Ambassador to Nigeria V.V. Snegirev and Nigerian Charge d'Affaires in the USSR (A.Aduma).

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO CONGOLESE PARTY CONGRESS

PM271337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Third Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Congress.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially greets the delegates to the Third PCT Congress.

The Soviet people note with satisfaction that the Congolese working people, under the PCT's leadership, have achieved great success in national building and creating the foundations of a new society. The Congolese people's efforts to strengthen national independence and attain economic autonomy have the support of the Soviet people. Soviet-Congolese relations, whose 20th anniversary was celebrated this year, continue to develop successfully in all spheres firmly based on the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo.

Today our parties and people's solidarity is manifested in the joint struggle against the aggressive, hegemonist policy of imperialism, headed by the United States. The imperialist course of confrontation with the forces of socialism and national liberation is accompanied by an unprecedented arms race and by attempts to impose their will on the peoples through political and economic diktat and direct military interference. Due to imperialism, there has been a sharp exacerbation of international tension and the threat of a world nuclear catastrophe has increased. To prevent war and uphold every people's right to free development along their chosen path, it is especially necessary now to ensure the cohesion of all peace-loving and democratic forces and to expand their actions against the aggressive U.S. and NATO plans.

The Soviet people value the Congo's active participation in the antiwar struggle and its militant solidarity with national liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa and with the peoples of states subject to the aggression of imperialism and racism. The CPSU and the Soviet State will continue to do everything possible to thwart imperialism's adventurist designs, preserve peace, and support the peoples' desire for independence and national and social progress.

We wish the Third PCT Congress successful, fruitful work in the interests of the Congolese people, who are following a path of socialist orientation.

May the relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCT and between the peoples of the USSR and the Congo strengthen and develop!

The CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA VIEWS CONGOLESE SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

PM271007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Zenovich dispatch: "The Congo on the Eve of the Congress"]

[Text] Brazzaville, July -- The People's Republic of the Congo is on the threshold of an important event: The Third regular congress of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] is scheduled to open in Brazzaville on 27 July.

The task of the congress has been concisely formulated: To enhance the party's leading role in Congolese society and strengthen its ties with the masses. This is evident not only through colorful posters and banners. Here are some events of the last few days. Construction of a bridge over the Bibaka River has begun at Divenie, one of the Niari District regions bordering Gabon. At first glance, this might seem of little significance. But this is not so.

We are talking of concrete assistance to more than 20,000 inhabitants of a remote area who will be able to take the fruits of their labor to market: corn, peanuts, coffee, manioc, and other agricultural products. The possibility of industrial development in the district is also emerging, particularly ~~mineral~~ extraction. This in turn will help resolve an important social task: Halting the flow of the rural population to the cities. On a wider plane, the changes at Divenie reveal very important directions in the PCT's activity, to expose the country's numerous backward regions to economic and social life. These areas hitherto have remained "abandoned by the roadside," due to the misshapen economy inherited from the colonial epoch.

Another important event of the past month was the Congolese science festival. This seminar was devoted to the young Congolese intelligentsia's participation in the struggle against ignorance and backwardness. At the seminar, special note was taken of the need to activate research in agronomy, land reclamation, and agriculture and disease carrying pest control. This research is linked to the tasks of the first 5-year plan for the economic development of the People's Republic of the Congo (1982-1986).

In implementing transformation, the PCT constantly points to the need for the broad masses' involvement. Currently the country is defined in the local press as "democratic, national, and popular." Several tasks have been set: gradually cutting back the positions of imperialist monopolies; assign the primary role in the economy to the state; develop production forces on a planned basis; and encourage the cooperative movement in the countryside. All these, the Congolese believe, are necessary components to achieve economic independence, without which it is impossible to advance along a path of socialist orientation.

It is no accident that the party emphasizes the Congo's noncapitalist choice. Since the oil industry began developing rapidly and the republic was able to begin implementing the 5-year plan, forces hostile to the Congolese revolution have waged a frontal attack on the PCT line.

The question has arisen: Who will profit from the oil sales revenue? Foreign capital does not like the fact that these funds will go into the state sector to liquidate disproportions and backwardness. Imperialist propaganda accuses the state sector of "unprofitability" and demands that the way be opened to private initiative. The ideas of social reformation are intensively advocated. Demands are made to "leave the economy alone." Realizing perfectly well that economic activity is something new and untried for the party, reactionary elements are trying to discredit, undermine, and reverse the process of socialist orientation. The difficulties are exacerbated by the private sector's operation in various sectors of the Congolese economy. Its agents are trying to worm their way into the party's ranks and shake it from within.

Taking into account the class struggle's complexity in the country, the PCT leadership is devoting increased attention to the congress preparations. A special commission has checked the activity of district and regional party organizations, especially noting the need to activate the local party cells' role. The press has criticized the work of the PCT district committee at Pointe-Noire and propagandized experience in the Pool District, where a close link has been established with working people's mass organizations.

In addition to organizational measures, great attention is being devoted to ideological and educational work. A national seminar of propagandists was held, and its participants later met with the party and economic activists locally, explaining the meaning of the documents prepared for the congress. The contents of those documents have also been discussed by representatives of the people's assemblies.

CALL FOR AFRICAN UNITY TO REBUFF IMPERIALISM

LD302209 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The Western media have been broadly publicizing the so-called peace-making initiatives jointly made by Washington and Pretoria. Comment by Boris Pilyatskin of the Soviet national daily IZVESTIYA:

The number one issue is the problem of Namibia. Washington seeks to get Pretoria's puppets into Namibia's future government, barring SWAPO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people -- from political power, and then form a buffer state on the border with South Africa, preserving the domination of transnational corporations over that state.

At the same time international imperialism is exerting pressure on independent African nations, above all on Angola and Mozambique. South Africa pledged to remove its troops from Angolan territory by 31 March, but Washington-backed peacemaker Botha and his generals have no intention of keeping that promise to this day. It became known that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker had met with the leader of the Angolan counterrevolutionary group UNITA, Savimbi. After that, UNITA intensified its [word indistinct] in Angola. In Mozambique the antigovernment Mozambique Resistance Movement has been moving its bands in from South Africa in the past few months and extending subversion to new areas in the country.

What we see is a wide imperialist plot staged in order to save the terrorist regime in South Africa and rebuff the national liberation movement in the African south. In the current situation there the colonialist policy of stick and carrot is being pursued, with emphasis on the carrot -- but the stick has not been discarded either. This is proved by Nigeria's example: What is Nigeria's guilt? An independent stand on the problems of a settlement in southern Africa and in its own domestic affairs. Nigeria recently rejected the ultimatum of the International Monetary Fund, which sought to impose unacceptable credit terms on the country. This was enough to start a major campaign against that big African country.

The British special services staged the kidnapping in London of the leader of reactionary Nigerian emigrants, Dikko, and laid the blame on the Nigerian Government. The operation had two purposes: The first was to impede the extradition of the former official who had misappropriated more than \$1 billion from Nigeria's state funds and was to be extradited under an intergovernmental agreement. The second purpose was to discredit Nigeria and punish it for disobeying orders from the International Monetary Fund. The operation fooled no one, but the British authorities still claim Nigeria's guilt, threatening sanctions and accusing it of violating human rights.

The massive attack launched by imperialism against Africa requires that African nations' efforts be better coordinated than ever before -- that they support each other and work out joint decisions to rebuff the enemies of peace and progress. The African press points out that the current situation calls for intensifying the efforts of powerful instruments like the Nonaligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity.

In their efforts to defend their sovereignty and consolidate economic independence the newly-liberated developing nations may always rely on solidarity and internationalist help from the Soviet Union. Developments in Africa and other continents show that this support is an important factor in the struggle for independence and social progress.

RSA'S STAND CAUSES SWAPO TALKS' FAILURE

LD271545 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The negotiations between the racist Republic of South Africa [RSA] and the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), standing for immediate granting of independence to Namibia, which were broadly built up by official Washington, have been an obvious failure. Acting by the prompting from the White House, representatives of the Republic of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia, took in the course of the negotiations, held at one of the Cape Verde Islands, the stand which, as was admitted even by the Western press, led a Namibian settlement into an impasse for yet another time.

"Agree to all our demands, but do not hope that we shall accept even one of your proposals" -- this is the essence of the stand of the apartheid regime.

In the final account, Pretoria has the aim to "settle" the Namibian question neo-colonialist way, by removing SWAPO representatives from participation in Namibia's future and putting in power in Windhoek venal puppets who would be obedient executors of the will of South African and American monopolies, ruling the roost in that region.

The insolent demands, deliberately unacceptable for the patriotic forces in the south of Africa, which were put forward by the head of the racist delegation V. van Nierkerk at the negotiations, can not be qualified in a different way. Posing as "a peace maker" and insisting that the SWAPO liberation forces should cease military actions in Namibia, he meanwhile even did not wish to discuss the question of realisation of the U.N. and SWAPO's demand of withdrawal of South Africa's troops from the Namibian territory.

South Africa's attempt "to ensure a proper place" in the future of Namibia to the so-called "internal parties", which are maintained by Pretoria and which do not have prestige among Africans, also obviously runs counter to decisions of the United Nations which recognised SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of the fighting people of Namibia.

Everything shows that the Republic of South Africa is trying to act in circumvention of U.N. proposals, writes the NEW YORK TIMES. The results of the meeting on Cape Verde Islands reaffirm the insurgents' long apprehensions that Pretoria's aim is to see to it that they should lay down arms. The South Africans themselves are not going to give promises on compliance with U.N. proposals.

The American prompting that the South African delegation was guided by at negotiations with SWAPO, is most obvious from the fact that racists tried again to "link" Namibian settlement with the absolutely ungrounded demand, put forward by the Reagan diplomacy, on withdrawal of the military contingent of Cuban internationalists from Angola, and also attempts to impose upon the Government of the People's Republic of Angola negotiations with the terroristic anti-Angolan UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] grouping. Such a stand of the Republic of South Africa, which is tantamount to gross interference into internal affairs of sovereign Angola, exposes real intentions of the apartheid regime and its Washington supporters: To leave the patriots face to face with armed to the teeth racists, to impose their will on the national liberation movements of the region with the help of rough force.

"The South-West Africa People's Organization gave a befitting rebuff to Pretoria's diplomatic pressure. The patriots reaffirmed once again their determination to continue the struggle till the victorious end", writes the French L'HUMANITE about the results of the negotiations.

ETHIOPIAN MINISTER HAS TALKS ON AFRICA HOTSPOTS

PM310836 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Z. Kadyrbekov dispatch: "The Hotspots Persist; Ndjamen Regime Sabotages Chad Talks; Western Sahara Conflict Unabating"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- Two fiery volcanoes, two serious conflicts, apart from the struggle in the south of Africa, are continuing to alarm the continent. One is the bloody civil war in Chad, which dies down for awhile and then flares up again with new force. The heated battles between the troops of the pro-Western Ndjamen regime and the National Unity Transition Government (GUNT) claim thousands of lives. Long-suffering Chad groans under the boots of interventionists. The imperialist powers, primarily France, incited by the United States, are unceremoniously interfering in the internal affairs of this Central African country. They are striving at all costs to keep Hissein Habre's puppet regime in power. The regime is unpopular with the people but submissive to the West and only maintained today by French bayonets.

The other hot spot in the continent is the Western Sahara, where the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro and the Kingdom of Morocco have been struggling for a long time. Morocco, despite the 19th OAU session resolution, refuses to negotiate with the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) leadership and continues to claim part of that sovereign state's territory.

Recently, the OAU has repeatedly tried to bring the two sides closer to peace, but each time the planned talks have been torpedoed: The first time by the Habre regime, the second time by the Kingdom of Morocco.

Yet another attempt has been made to achieve progress in the peaceful settlement of these two serious conflicts on the continent. On the instructions of OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde recently toured seven African countries, where he met and spoke with heads of state to resolve the Chad and Western Sahara problems, as well as to discuss the situation in South Africa.

At a 25 July Addis Ababa press conference on the results of the visit, Wolde stated that, despite all the OAU efforts, it has not yet been possible to alter the positions of the Ndjamena regime or the Kingdom of Morocco. Habre proposes talks between the "Chadian Government," meaning his own regime, and the "opposition grouping," meaning the GUNT, which naturally is unacceptable to Boukouni Oueddei and his supporters. Morocco, ignoring the 19th OAU session's resolution, categorically refuses to meet with the SDAR leadership.

Meanwhile, it is obvious that the prolonged conflicts are creating an explosive situation on the continent and threaten the African countries' unity. This evokes serious concern from the OAU and the heads of the African states which consider it necessary to continue attempts to search for the way of peace.

Goshu Wolde also informed journalists of the bureau of the 19th OAU session's decision to hold the next summit assembly of the OAU countries' heads of state and government in Addis Ababa. The date of the forthcoming all-African forum has not yet been fixed.

MENGISTU CITED ON PARTY FORMATION, ROLE

PM301258 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Jul 84 p 3

[TASS correspondent G. Fabrielyan dispatch: "Tasks of the Vanguard Party"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The historical task of the vanguard party being formed in Ethiopia will be to build the firm material and technical base of socialism, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), stated here. He was speaking at a constituent party conference in the Ethiopian capital. Guided by Marxist-Leninist theory, Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed, the party will be in the forefront of the struggle to restructure the country's economy and increase the people's living standard. It will shoulder the role of political leader of the broad masses and coordinator of the activity of all state and public organizations.

Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed to the successful progress in the concluding stage of forming the party and to the support for this process from all sectors of Ethiopian society. The forthcoming constituent congress, he said, will crown a decade of struggle by the country's working class and peasantry to strengthen revolutionary gains and will open up new prospects of development for Ethiopia.

The conference participants discussed and approved a report by (Lemma Gutema), member of the COPWE Central Committee and main representative of the committee in Addis Ababa. He was elected first secretary of the party's organization in the capital.

The resolution adopted at the conference stresses the need to further strengthen Ethiopia's friendly ties with the socialist community countries and to maintain vigilance in the face of imperialism's intrigues aimed at undermining the progressive socioeconomic transformations in the country. The conference participants stated their resolve to make very effort to ensure the party's leading role in building the new society in Ethiopia.

U.S. HOPES OF UNITA VICTORY IN ANGOLA IN VAIN

LD271131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Igor Agabekov commentary]

[Text] Washington has recently been intensifying its campaign in the Western mass news media aimed at supporting the schismatic antigovernment grouping UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola], which is operating on Angolan territory. The claim is being made that it is gaining ever more brilliant military victories, with reports of attacks by the puppet gangs on economic targets and of physical destruction or seizure of foreign specialists, even clergy.

International affairs journalist Igor Agabekov writes that these are the actions that are seen in Western Europe and America as military victories. One was the kidnapping in June of last year of a Columbian missionary and nine nuns near Kibala. Among the nuns were five Mexicans, three Spaniards, and one Angolan. These persons, the ANGOP agency announced, became hostages of the UNITA criminal gangs, which are an obedient tool of Washington's policy of waging a crusade against communism.

In their drive to undermine the revolutionary process in the People's Republic of Angola, the United States, its NATO allies, and the Republic of South Africa have pinned their faith on Savimbi, their obedient puppet and a long-standing CIA agent. The CIA and the special services of those countries provide his gangs with money, arms, and secret information. They recruit mercenaries for him and coordinate terrorist operations on Angolan territory. Savimbi himself, so as to justify the money that is being spent on his criminal activities, never ceases to brag about the supposed successes of his bandits, claiming that his grouping is in control of two-thirds of the country and that the Angolan Government will soon sit at the conference table with him. These are deliberate lies: The facts prove the opposite.

The anti-Angolan gangs are suffering one defeat after another. In the period from 16 to 26 June of this year alone, the People's Armed Liberation Forces of Angola killed 183 terrorists in the Provinces of Malanje, Benguela, Huambo, Bei, Mexico, and Cuando-Cubango, and seized a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition.

It seems that some people in the West are asleep, seeing in their dreams that at any moment now the time will come when Angola, under Savimbi, will once again become a source of cheap raw materials and labor for the Western monopolies. Vain hopes! The people of Angola are staunchly standing guard over the revolutionary gains won by the blood of the country's sons and daughters.

SIERRA LEONE-USSR JOURNALISTS' AGREEMENT PRAISED

PM271407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sierra Leone-USSR: Journalists' Cooperation"]

[Text] Freetown, 23 Jul — The agreement on cooperation with the USSR Journalists Union is of great significance for workers in our country's mass media, (Issa Alison-Konte), has stated here.

He was speaking at the ceremony ratifying the document signed by the two creative organizations in Moscow last May. The agreement, he stressed, will enable Sierra Leonean journalists to raise their professional standards and skills with their Soviet colleagues' assistance. The document provides for the exchange of information, publications, and work experience. The document, (Issa Alison-Konte) observed, will help to develop relations between the two countries.

KOSHoyEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NICARAGUA

PM301421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] An official Soviet delegation headed by T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has returned to Moscow from Managua, where it took part in celebrating the 5th anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution's victory.

The delegation was met at the airport by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, other officials, and B. Gallardo, Nicaraguan charge d'affaires in the USSR.

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT RAPS U.S. CANAL WAGE POLICY

LD302033 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Panama City July 30 TASS -- Panama's President Jorge Illueca condemned the United States' violation of the treaty on the Panama Canal. He spoke at the seminar on matters of foreign policy organized by the Revolutionary Democratic Party.

The recent decision of the U.S.-controlled Panama Canal Commission on a wage increase for citizens of the USA only, and for the preservation of other of their privileges, is a discriminatory measure against Panamanian working people who constitute nearly 80 percent of the labor force servicing the waterway connecting two oceans, Jorge Illueca said. The United States is striving to aggravate our economic difficulties, to force us to the knees, and compel us to make concessions infringing on dignity and national interests of Panama, the president said.

HONDURAS EXPELS AFL-CIO GROUP ON U.S. ORDERS

LD292327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 29 Jul 84

[From "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text2 According to a REUTER report, Honduran authorities have announced the expulsion from that country of a delegation from the major U.S. trade union organization, AFL-CIO, which has been making a tour of a number of Central American countries and which had arrived in Honduras. As is known, it is in that country that Nicaraguan bandits are being trained by U.S. instructors.

Evidently fearing exposure, Washington advised the Honduran authorities to make the U.S. trade unionists head home as soon as possible. They were arrested by the police and spent a few days behind bars. Then, escorted by the police, they were put on an aircraft back to the United States. Naturally there has been no official U.S. protest of this flagrant violation of civil rights.

DEMOCRATIC, PATRIOTIC FORCES TRIUMPH IN URUGUAY

LD282314 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, July 28 TASS -- Victory of democratic and patriotic forces of Uruguay -- this is how the decision of the military regime to lift the ban on activities of a number of opposition parties, making the anti-imperialist Broad-Front Coalition, is regarded in Montevideo. According to the decree, signed by the head of the regime Retired General Gregorio Alvarez, the Christian Democratic Party, the Socialist Party of Uruguay and some other political forces have got the right to be legalized. An end is being put to persecution of almost 7,000 prominent party leaders.

That success was attained as a result of long struggle, that had begun in Uruguay right after the state coup d'etat in June 1973, when all progressive political organisations were banned, opposition press organs closed and thousands of patriots imprisoned. Under the pressure of broad popular masses inside the country, and owing to the movement of solidarity with the Uruguayan people all over the world, the military authorities were compelled to start a dialogue with the opposition to find ways of gradual democratisation of political life in the country. As the first step, an accord was reached on holding general elections in the country on November 25 this year. Then negotiations began to specify the conglomerate of political forces allowed to participate in the election campaign.

The struggle for full democratisation of life in Uruguay is continuing. The Communist Party of Uruguay and a number of other left-wing parties, forming the Broad Front, are still under the ban. In accordance with the decree, Communists have no right to run for elections. They can just cast their votes.

The National Party ("Blanco") which demands the release from prison of its leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, boycotts the election campaign. As was reported, he was arrested more than a month ago by the authorities right upon his return home after many years of forced emigration.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW COLLECTION BY GROMYKO

PM301221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[Book review by Professor N. Lebedev: "Along the Path Indicated by Lenin"]

[Text] The sharp acceleration of the pace of international life and the steady growth in the variety of factors influencing the course of world politics dictate the need for comprehensive and in-depth study of the contradictory processes taking place in the international arena. But even in this complex situation, Marxist-Leninist analysis enables the Soviet state to formulate a constructive and realistic foreign policy course. Since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Marxist-Leninist teaching has invariably served as a reliable compass for the activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, including that in the world arena. It enables one to clearly see the essence of the processes taking place in the world behind the torrent of problems and the multitude of events.

The leading trends in international development confirm the wisdom of Lenin's prediction that socialism would be transformed into a powerful international force capable of "having a decisive influence on all world politics." Those prophetic words of Lenin could serve as an epigraph to the book by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister (Footnote) (A.A. Gromyko: "Following a Leninist Course of Peace" ["Leninskim Kursom Mira"], Selected Speeches and Articles, Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1984).

The new book is interesting in many respects. It strikingly shows the CPSU and Soviet state's creative application of Lenin's legacy in the field of international relations. It is based on the author's many years of experience as a prominent party and state figure of our country and a representative of the Leninist school of diplomacy. A.A. Gromyko has been tirelessly implementing the party's foreign policy line with creativity and initiative for 45 years.

The reader is confronted with a detailed picture of modern international life and of the creative role of Soviet foreign policy as the main factor preserving and strengthening peace throughout the world. Defending peace and the peoples' security and preventing nuclear catastrophe are the leitmotifs of the whole collection.

Leninist thought has been, is, and will remain the pivot of the Soviet state's foreign policy. "One cannot but speak with admiration of Lenin's fundamental contribution to the formation of the Land of the Soviets' foreign policy and its diplomatic service," the book observes. "The formulation of the strategy and tactics of this policy, the scientific forecasting of the course of the revolutionary and liberation struggle, the exploitation of interimperialist contradictions, and the skillful application of the forms, modes, and methods of socialist diplomacy are there. His foreign policy activity was and remains a most striking and lastingly significant model of party-mindedness, high principledness, and the ability to evaluate the indissoluble and contradictory connection of social, economic, and political processes and phenomena, and to respond promptly to changes in the international situation."

Soviet foreign policy is a powerful force influencing the development of international relations in a spirit of ideas of peace and social progress. This is an internationalist policy, since the interests of our socialist state coincide with the fundamental interests of the working people of all the world's countries.

It is permeated by a spirit of solidarity with all present revolutionary and progressive forces. It sets as its goal the preservation of world peace and the exclusion of wars.

The essence of Soviet foreign policy is expressed in its fundamental principles -- namely, in the proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence between the states with different social systems formulated by Lenin. The book convincingly shows that the CPSU and the Soviet state have been unwaveringly faithful to Lenin's behests. This is confirmed by the entire foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state from the Decree on Peace right up to the Peace Program put forward by the party at its 24th, 25th, and 26th congresses, which is being constantly supplemented by major new foreign policy initiatives.

The efforts of the USSR and the other socialist community states are aimed at resolving a most important task -- the task of preventing the forces of imperialism from turning our planet into a wilderness devastated by nuclear conflagration. "Even today people are aware of the destruction of Pompeii, reduced to ashes by a volcano 2,000 years ago," the author writes. "But how many Vesuviuses are there in a single thermonuclear bomb? Given the precise scientific data that we have on the consequences of using nuclear weapons, it is impossible to build a policy today stemming from threadbare medieval notions that a dispute about a difference of world outlook among states and peoples is resolvable by fire and sword. It would be absurd to think that mankind, which has learned from the experience of no small number of tragedies in the past, will not on the threshold of the third millenium be able to find a suitable way out of the present acute problems of the international system or to settle them by civilized, peaceful methods." The Soviet Union, which is a great socialist state and is filled with a sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind and the preservation of life on earth, is doing all in its power to that end.

In an international situation acutely aggravated by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, principally American imperialism, the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist community states, continues to persistently struggle to improve the political atmosphere of the world. They are countering the imperialist policy of fueling the arms race, tyranny, and violence with a consistent course of peace and international cooperation. Their argument that even in the present situation it is possible to achieve a favorable breakthrough in world affairs and to raise an insuperable barrier against the instigators of a new war is imbued with a belief in the colossal potential of the forces of peace. "No people on earth desire war. The peoples want peace..." the author states with conviction.

The book under review is literally an impassioned propagandist of the peace-loving course of Soviet foreign policy, with its broad spectrum of constructive initiatives encompassing virtually all aspects of the problem of ensuring international security, curbing the arms race, and disarmament. The resolution of these questions is dictated by life itself and corresponds to the true interests of all states without exception. "The idea that the Soviet Union goes around with cap in hand, begging for talks, would be a gross error," the author writes. "Both sides must extend a hand to each other if they want to discuss disagreements existing between them and find a mutually acceptable solution to problems."

Strengthening relations with the fraternal socialist community countries is a priority of Soviet foreign policy. These countries set an example to the whole world of new, historically unprecedented relations among states. They are based on the principles of socialist internationalism. Relations among them are built on class solidarity, full equality, respect for each state's sovereignty, mutual aid, and comradely support.

The core of this comprehensive cooperation is constituted by the fraternal collaboration of those countries' Communist and workers parties, which are united by a common world outlook and a unity of ideals and aims in building socialism and communism and in the desire to create favorable external conditions for this. The fraternal countries should cherish their unity because the success of preserving and strengthening peace considerably depends on how vigorous, purposeful, and coordinated their actions in the world arena are.

Support for the peoples' national liberation struggle and assistance in eliminating the centers of tension which are being artificially created and inflamed in various parts of the world by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism also constitute a very important thrust of Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet Union stands firmly on the side of those who are today still struggling for freedom, independence, and the very existence of their peoples, and who are forced to repulse the onslaught of aggressive imperialist forces or are subject to the threat of their aggression.

Irrespective of the international situation, the Soviet Union has pursued and will continue to pursue a line designed to ensure that the principle of peaceful coexistence prevails in relations among states with different social systems. This is convincingly borne out by the multitude of material included in the book about the USSR's relations with various bourgeois states.

The texts of speeches to the United Nations, which is an important instrument for maintaining peace and international security, occupy a large place in the work. The Soviet Union makes wide use of this forum to advance its peace initiatives, and its constructive activity in the United Nations receives wide international recognition.

Our country's voice is a prestigious and important one in the international arena. Our foreign policy is not subject to short-term fluctuations, and our commitment to the cause of peace stems from the very life-asserting nature of socialism. "The Leninist policy of peace, whose basic features at the present historical stage have been defined by the decisions of recent CPSU Congresses," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has observed, "corresponds to the fundamental interests of Soviet people and, in essence, to the fundamental interests of other peoples of the world, too. And we firmly state that we will not retreat a single step from that policy."

Readers' attention will also be attracted by A.A. Gromyko's work written in the prewar period, as well as sections of his great scientific work "The Foreign Expansion of Capital-History and the Present," which are included in the collection. The latter is the outcome of many years of research into one of the most topical problems of the political economy of present-day capitalism and has received wide recognition in the scientific community. It traces the direct link between the imperialist aspirations of America's monopolist oligarchy and its aggressive foreign policy course. The demonstration of the interlinking and dialectical interdependence of economics, politics, and diplomacy is the strongest aspect of this piece of scientific research.

The collection as a whole reveals comprehensively and in depth the multifaceted activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the international arena. Reflecting the development of Marxist-Leninist teaching, the collection makes an important contribution to the study of theoretical and practical questions of international relations. Soviet foreign policy, and socialist diplomacy in our time. The entire content of the book, which is permeated with a spirit of historical optimism, affirms the rightness and inevitable triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

ULYANOVSK OBKOM PLENUM STRESSES PROFESSIONALISM

PM301240 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jul 84 First Edition p 2

["Plenum Notes" by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stringer I. Zmushko under the rubric "Essentials of Professionalism": "Exactingness"]

[Text] Ulyanovsk -- People in Ulyanovsk Oblast followed with keen interest the progress of preparations for the latest party obkom plenum. It was due to conduct a discussion on the style and methods of the work of party, soviet, and economic organs and public organizations. The approach to this important work was unusual, the work, in fact, starting long before the opening of the plenum. Everything indicated a serious determination to make it a creative and constructive event and instill true professionalism among the Communists to ensure that each decision would be dictated by the urgent requirements of life and would be a summons to action.

The obkom bureau used the newspaper ULYANOVSKAYA PRAVDA to ask party members and all working people to share their ideas about improving the work style in all oblast subdivisions. A decisive role here was perhaps played by the fact that wide publicity had been given to the obkom bureau's activity recently. Its work has purposefully and consistently improved and the resolutions it has adopted have been continued in specific actions. The establishment of coordination councils for economic development was greeted with approval, for instance. This had its effect on people's social activeness. The party obkom and newspaper editorial officer started receiving meaningful materials containing suggestions for the improvement of the work of many party committees and economic leaders.

And what are party, war, and labor veterans, young Communists, workers, kolkhoz members, and employees saying at meetings and writing? They all supported the measures aimed at enhancing party and state discipline and exactingness toward cadres and at developing criticism and self-criticism. They also censure the obkom for still being insufficiently demanding regarding the taking of effective measures by party gorkoms and raykoms to end negligence and waste. They condemn instances of conceit, arrogance, callousness, and abuse of official position. The letterwriters persistently counsel that it be ensured that leading workers set an example of moral purity and strictly adhere to the principles of justice in relations with their subordinates.

The ideas which the Communists and nonparty people frankly expressed went a long way toward ensuring success in the plenum's work and predetermined its important resolutions. It was characteristic that most participants in the preliminary discussion persistently recalled how necessary it is now for leading workers to have a perfect knowledge of the theoretical foundations of party building and to observe in their daily practice the requirements set out in the CPSU Central Committee documents and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's work. In short, they must tirelessly study the Leninist style and attitude toward one's duties. This was the keynote of the work of the plenum, at which the report was delivered by G.V. Lolbin, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom.

Work with leadership cadres was the main subject of the plenum. The Ulyanovsk Oblast party organization has accumulated considerable experience in this respect. Hundreds of authoritative and talented workers are working successfully in its ranks. Nevertheless, the party obkom bureau admitted that in the process of cadre selection, the requirements regarding leaders' professional and organizational qualities are frequently reduced, and insufficient attention is paid to such factors as competence, professionalism, the capacity for work, modesty, unselfishness and persistence.

The shortcomings are further aggravated by the fact that party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms, once they see their mistakes, sometimes fail to manifest principledness and are slow to take resolute measures.

For example, the Radishchevskiy Rayon party organization was headed for a very long time by former First Secretary A.I. Shein. He lacked the necessary professional and political qualities and abused his official position. Though they were fully aware of this, the Communists kept silent. Why? Because the principle of openness in cadre selection had been breached and the first secretary's candidacy had been discussed among a narrow circle, making it almost a secret.

An end had to be put to this erroneous practice once and for all. It so happened that, on the eve of the plenum, it became necessary to recommend a Communist for the office of rayon party organization first secretary. The candidate's name was selected from the list of reserve cadres for promotion. At that point, however, the obkom decided to consult the Communists belonging to the same organization as he. And what transpired? They did not support their comrade. He had failed to justify the trust. Had this occurred earlier, all kinds of persuasion would have taken place: It is not nice, they would have said, we will offend the man. And probably the "misunderstanding" would have been straightened out. As the saying goes, face would have been saved...at the expense of the cause. Now, however, the party obkom workers, having heard the Communists' objections, agreed with their opinion and sincerely thanked them for their party frankness and principledness. Incidentally, the Communist in question had been rightly included on the promotion reserve list at one time. Afterward, however, no interest at all was shown in his career, the man was left to his own devices, and they remembered him only when the question of his promotion arose.

This is why the party obkom decided to carefully evaluate the political and professional qualities of personnel on the obkom's vetting list. It emerged that the references on file sometimes abounded in well-established generalities. Only a frank discussion at the bureau gradually brought to light both the strong and the weak characteristics of the nominees and their potentials and shortcomings. Soon afterward the first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms were invited to such a session.

But let us return to the plenum which was followed by so many gratifying changes. I recall that it made the admission that party committees, including the CPSU Obkom, sometimes show unjustified leniency, and even connivance, with regard to individual leaders who have lost their dignity. This conclusion was undoubtedly prompted by the situation which had developed in Starokulatkinskiy Rayon. For many years it was considered one of the best and stood out among the other rayons for its high standards of arable farming. People from all over the oblast traveled there to acquire front-ranking experience. Nevertheless, everyone who went there could not fail to see the serious violations. The Oblast People's Control Committee accumulated many alarming documents about the conciliatory attitude shown by the party raykom and rayispolkom toward instances of negligence and waste. Nonetheless, as the speaker admitted, all kinds of concessions were made to the raykom leaders for their fulfillment of production plans. For example, First Secretary A.M. Sanzhapov was even forgiven his wilfulness and the shortcomings in his personal behavior, which in turn led to various violations by other leaders. Often principled party conclusions were drawn only after checks were carefully carried out by the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

In short, the connivance resulted in a situation where in the last 3 years none of the 130 Communists who spoke at raykom plenums or party and economic aktiv meetings made the slightest remark against the raykom's secretaries or its sections. The speakers basically engaged in self-glorification, delivering set speeches.

The plenum also said with the utmost clarity that criticism within the oblast party organization is usually directed at lower organs or workers. Furthermore, an analysis of documents showed that this criticism was mostly bland. Negative phenomena were criticized without naming the specific individuals responsible for them, and it was not customary to name workers of the party gorkoms, raykoms, gorispolkoms, or rayispolkoms.

For the first time, errors in the training of reserve leadership cadres were revealed. The institution of instructors and of staff and nonstaff party apparatus workers has still not become a true school of party leadership. The instructor's role is still underestimated; people are accustomed to seeing him as just another staffer instead of a responsible person who must instruct. Only 11 persons from the obkom apparatus have been promoted to independent work over the last 3 years. The party committees render inadequate assistance to trade union and Komsomol organizations in building up their reserves. For example, the Staromaynskiy Komsomol Raykom has long had vacancies for a secretary and a section chief. Not a single agricultural specialist has been sent there, nor is there any support for suggestions made by the Komsomol raykom or obkom.

It also became clear that the first secretaries of the Barysh Gorkom and the Inzenskiy, Karsunskiy, Nikolayevskiy, and Sengileyevskiy Raykoms are insufficiently concerned about consolidating the prestige of Komsomol raykoms. A harmful habit of merely lecturing and issuing commands about all kinds of things has taken root there. Matters are becoming ridiculous. Each workday in these Komsomol raykoms begins with a wait for the latest directive from party committee workers. How is it possible to speak of initiative or creative urge under such circumstances?!

How much, for example, has been said and written about formalism in the drafting of resolutions, the poor monitoring of their execution, and streams of paperwork? Yet no noticeable improvements are occurring. In just one year one of Ulyanovsk's enterprises has received about 2,000 directives of all kinds from various bodies. Instead of getting down to work, the specialists have "processed" several thousand papers, including a heap of unnecessary ones. Documents from superior organs are almost invariably copied, with only insignificant amendments. Furthermore, as a rule the documents do not offer an answer as to how to achieve better end results under the specific conditions.

No wonder the plenum supported the party obkom's efforts to resolutely eradicate formalism in party leadership. The party gorkoms and raykoms have already established working groups to enhance the authority of party documents and resolutions, resulting in less unnecessary correspondence, fewer unnecessary instructions, and more respect for the requirements of daily life. The policy of professionalism and of overcoming stereotyped thinking and action is already yielding its first successes.

The Maynskiy Raykom is accumulating interesting experience. First Secretary L.A. Chechenev said: "In the past we often organized rayon conferences, seminars, or meetings. But, to be honest, this did not produce the desired effect. We talked and then went our separate ways. The local state of affairs cannot be effectively studied as a result of such measures, which is why we are now shifting the emphasis onto strict analysis and study of specific work. Once a month a working group analyzes in detail the state of affairs in two primary party organizations. This is followed by the appropriate conclusions. In my view, the working groups have proved to be a successful way of verifying execution while simultaneously training primary party organization secretaries and raykom staffers. It also makes it possible to apply the principle of collegiality more consistently. Incidentally, the subject of collegial leadership and personal responsibility was also discussed with the utmost frankness at the plenum.

"Speaker G.V. Kolbin's description of the relations prevailing among party obkom bureau members and the strong and weak sides of their work proved to be highly instructive for the Communists."

The demands that the obkom has made on itself have served as a good incentive and have made it possible to considerably increase the demands made on all Communists. The bureau has made it a rule to hear reports from its members on the effectiveness of the decisions they have adopted. The enhancement of personal responsibility is also helped by the developing system of work with the party apparatus, at whose monthly conferences the obkom secretaries deliver reports.

The oblast's Communists and all its working people greeted with interest the frank and exacting discussion which took place at the obkom plenum and the plenum's resolutions, which enhance the oblast party organization's prestige. It is now a question of ensuring that the new developments in living party practice are disseminated everywhere and become standard norms for each party organization.

REPORTAGE FROM CHERNENKO'S SIBERIAN BIRTHPLACE

PM261051 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 21 July in its Second Edition carries on pages 3-4 a reportage by own correspondent Major M. Zakharchuk entitled "On the Banks of the Mighty Yenisey," relating an account of the author's visit to Siberia's Novoselovskiy Rayon. After initially describing the overwhelming impression made on him by Siberia, citing others -- including Lenin and his wife, Krupskaya -- on the subject, he then writes: "Novoselovskiy Rayon is the birthplace of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

"No matter where people from Novoselovskiy Rayon are working, no matter which of the fatherland's tasks they are implementing, their thoughts and deeds have always been inspired by the happy circumstance that the great Lenin once lived in this part of Siberia and that it was his Promethan fire which awakened the freedom-loving forces in the people. With the help of the dear leader's name, the people of Novoselovskiy Rayon have honorably come through all the trials which have fallen their way. And although Novoselovskiy Rayon is only a minute particle of this vast region's expanses, the history of the whole of Siberia, of the whole of our great fatherland, is reflected in the fates of the rayon's people, just like the ocean is reflected in a drop of water.

"In the spring of 1928 the first agricultural cooperative in the region was established here, and, symbolically, it was named Put Ilicha -- Ilich's Path."

"Two years ago," Maj Zakharchuk continues, "Comrade K.U. Chernenko paid a visit to his native rayon. He talked about many things with his fellow countrymen. One of them asked Konstantin Ustinovich to reminisce about the most memorable episode during his service on the Novoselovskiy Komsomol Raykom, and Konstantin Ustinovich related how he had once arrived at the village of Chernaya Koma for a peasants' meeting which was to discuss the question of dispossessing the kulaks.

"It was not an easy meeting. Passions ran high as to who should be considered a kulak and who a middle peasant. Yuzupchik, the party kraykom representative who sat in the presidium, time and again had to calm down the excessively agitated speakers. Suddenly, a shot burst through the window and killed the kraykom representative. In another village, Kamchatka, the Kulaks killed the kolkhoz chairman Tolstikov."

Those were difficult times, the author writes, but many Communists and Komsomol members set an example of shock labor. He goes on: "The grateful inhabitants of Novoselovskiy Rayon will never forget how much strength and creative energy Comrade K.U. Chernenko gave to his home rayon. For more than 10 years (interrupted by voluntary service in the Army) Konstantin Ustinovich worked in the leadership of the rayon's Komsomol and party organizations."

"P.R. Bragin, a labor veteran, relates: 'Konstantin Ustinovich and I were at school together at Bolshaya Tesa. Even at that time our teacher, Ivan Vasilyevich Khnyupin, noticed that he stood out among the rest. Later, when he was working in the rayon, I heard many good things about him. What I liked best was that, unlike some other leaders at that time, he never raised his voice to people. And everyone always immediately understood him; it must obviously be a gift when all people understand a man...'"

The author then goes on to describe the rear labor effort undertaken in Siberia during the war, and continues:

"The Communists led the people by word and deed. On 6 July 1942 there was a graduation ceremony in Krasnoyarsk for students of the Marxism-Leninism University which was addressed by party kraykom secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko. The speech was published in KRASNOYARSKIY RABOCHIY. Konstantin Ustinovich spoke to people about the difficult situation at the front, about how important it was for every worker in the rear to realize his special responsibility for bringing victory as close as possible, and about the lofty duty of party activists. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech opened with the words: 'We must always remember what Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught us...'"

Zakharchuk then describes his own impressions of Novoselovskiy Rayon and the people he met. He cites a telegram dated 4 April 1984 which is kept at Novoselovskiy Raykom. It reads: "Krasnoyarsk Kray. To Comrade K.I. Dranishnikov, secretary of Novoselovskiy Raykom.

"I cordially congratulate you, the Communists, and all the working people of Novoselovskiy Rayon on a portentous date -- the 60th anniversary of the rayon's foundation.

"During the years which have elapsed under the party organization's leadership noticeable successes in socioeconomic and cultural development have been achieved in the rayon, the working people's prosperity has risen considerably, and skilled cadres of specialists have been trained.

"I wish you new successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, progress in economic development, the expansion of the economy and culture, good health and personal happiness and prosperity.

"With communist greetings

"K. Chernenko"

The author ends his reportage by citing Raykom Secretary Dranishnikov as saying that Chernenko's election speech utterance -- "we want people not only to be better, physically healthy, and materially well provided for, but also spiritually mature and socially active" -- is regarded by the rayon's people as a program directive.

The reportage is accompanied by a photograph of Chernenko, accompanying officials, and a group of local people, which, according to the caption, depicts "K.U. Chernenko Among His Compatriots in 1982."

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES CONSTRUCTION MINISTER

PM261200 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jul 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "The Lofty Responsibility of Construction Workers. USSR Construction Minister G.A. Karavayev's Visit to Georgia"]

[Text] USSR Minister of Construction G.A. Karavayev has visited the Georgian SSR. He toured the construction sites of new shops and sections of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant and the "Azot" Production Association, and visited the city's new construction projects.

In the republican capital G.A. Karavayev met with the collective of No 10 Trust, saw for himself the construction work of projects which it is building, and visited the Palace of Solemn Rituals currently under construction.

During his meetings with the construction worker collectives, Comrade G.A. Karavayev asked about their working and living conditions and the measures being implemented to raise the level of automation and mechanization in construction work, reduce the amount of manual labor, and improve management processes.

Comrade G.A. Karavayev chaired an enlarged session of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Construction Collegium which was attended by leaders of all the republic's construction trusts and construction industry enterprises. The ministry's work was assessed and its tasks in the second half of the year discussed. In his speech, the USSR minister of construction pointed out certain shortcomings while noting the positive changes that have occurred in the construction workers' work.

Comrade G.A. Karavayev was accompanied on his tour of Georgian construction sites by Comrades G.A. Andronikashvili; D.L. Kartvelishvili; B.V. Nikolskiy; and Yu. I. Kedishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, met with USSR Minister of Construction G.A. Karavayev. During the talk they touched on the topical tasks of capital construction and the prospects for the successful completion of the current year's program.

ROMANOV VISITS GORKIY FACTORIES, OBKOM

LD281511 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Grigoriy Vasilyevish Romanov, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the town of Gorkiy 26-28 July. He became acquainted with the work of collectives of the Zhdanov Knasnoye Sormovo works, the Gorkiy motor works, the Gorkiy Ordzhonikidze aviation works, and the central design bureau for hydrofoil vessels.

Comrade Romanov was interested in the progress of the fulfillment of tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the creation and mastering of new technology, **the carrying out of** reconstruction and technical reequipping of enterprises, and the drawing up of plans for economic and social development for 1986-1990 and over a longer term period, in light of the directions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the same time attention was given to the activization of work on the broad introduction of new technologies, high-productivity equipment, robot technical complexes, and flexible automated systems.

In conversation with workers and engineering and technical staff, questions pertaining to the organization of socialist competition, team labor methods, living conditions, and recreation for the working people were discussed.

At the meeting which took place in the Gorkiy Obkom of the CPSU with members of the obkom bureau, Comrade Romanov drew attention to tasks of increasing the efficiency of production on the basis of stepping up scientific-technical progress, proceeding from the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Present at the visit to the town of Gorkiy with Comrade Romanov were Comrade Khristoradnov, first secretary of the Gorkiy Obkom of the CPSU, Comrades Dmitriyev and Frolov, heads of CPSU departments, and Comrade Belousov, minister of the shipbuilding industry.

KUNAYEV SPEAKS IN KAZAKHSTAN ON CONSUMER GOODS

LD311036 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] A meeting of the republican party and economic aktiv was held in Alma-Ata on 27 July. Taking part in the meeting were the secretaries of party obkoms; chairmen of oblispolkoms; executive workers of the ministries and departments; directors and secretaries of party organizations of enterprises; executive workers of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; and representatives of the mass media. They talked at the meeting about concrete ways of further developing the manufacture of consumer goods, improving their quality, expanding their range, and improving trade of these goods.

Dinmukhamed Akhamedovich Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, opened the aktiv meeting with an introductory speech. He said:

Comrades, first of all I would like to point out the significance of this meeting in the light of the great tasks set by the Leninist party, the Central Committee, its Politburo, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally, for the concrete implementation of a vast program for further raising the material and cultural level of life of the Soviet people. The confident development of the production of the most various consumer goods which are also of good quality has been, is now, and will be an integral part of this program and its expanding scope.

The well known decision of the party and government on raising the output and improving the quality of consumer goods at the enterprises under the all-union and republican jurisdiction, in light of the requirements of the December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, is forcefully drawing your attention and ours to this problem. It is necessary to consider the party's decision on this matter as a most direct instruction for active and purposeful action, for even more decisive elimination of existing shortcomings, for a persistent and, what is most important, effective search for reserves of production expansion of good quality people's consumer goods.

This is why the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee has found it necessary to discuss the matter connected with practical implementation of these tasks at a meeting of party and economic aktivs of the republic. It occurs to me that a detailed and self-critical discussion will give immediate impetus to new, qualitative changes in that important problem which should be the principal subject in our businesslike talk.

A report on the tasks of the party and economic organs of the republic in further developing production, widening the range, and improving the quality of consumer goods in light of the requirement of the CPSU Central Committee on this matter was delivered by Turysov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the aktiv meeting were Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Nazarbayev, members of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and Makarov, chief of the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting adopted a resolution which directed the collectives of enterprises, and the republic's party, soviet, trade union, economic, and Komsomol organs toward elimination in the immediate future of the noted shortcomings, and the search for reserves intended for a considerable expansion of production and range of people's quality consumer goods.

RSFSR PAPER LISTS TOMSK GORKOM FIRST SECRETARY

PM301555 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 28 July in its First Edition carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article entitled "Young Hands Expect Work," carried under the rubric "Labor Maturity," and signed by "V. Ketov, first secretary of the Tomsk CPSU Gorkom." The article is concerned with the labor education of young people in schools, vocational and technical colleges, and base enterprises.

PLAQUE COMMEMORATING PELSHE UNVEILED IN RIGA

PM270939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "To A Prominent Party Figure"]

[Text] Riga, 21 Jul -- A memorial plaque bearing a bas-relief portrait of A.Ya. Pelshe was ceremonially opened yesterday in the Latvian capital at the house where he lived. It has been put up in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on perpetuating the memory of the prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

PARIS: PRODUCER LYUBIMOV DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP

LD261818 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpt] A Soviet producer has been appointed director of the Bogny Theatre. He is Yuriy Lyubimov, a director of the Moscow Tangaka Theatre until last March. He has just accepted the job offered to him by the French Government. He had been having difficult relations with the cultural authorities of his country and had been residing in the last few months in Italy and Great Britain, where he had been asked to work as a producer. Moscow announced in the afternoon that he had been deprived of his Soviet citizenship.

BRIEFS

NEW POPULATION CENTER -- A new population center, Krasnoarmeyskiy, has appeared on the territory of Sverdlovsk Oblast. Its residents are workers on the subsidiary farm of the passenger transportation enterprise of the town of Asbest. The 170 subsidiary farms of this kind which are to be created in Sverdlovsk Oblast will do their best for the food program. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jul 84 LD]

PRAVDA ON PUBLIC INTEREST AS ECONOMIC PRIORITY

PM301531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences P. Ignatovskiy under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Economy: The Public Interest Has Priority"]

[Text] In socialist society, public interests and their structure and interaction are a problem of continuing relevance. The fact that interests are determined by the level of maturity of economic relations is taken into account in our party's economic policy and in the practice of socialist economic management. The economic strategy for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the eighties in general reflects the Soviet people's vital interests, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress. By combining and merging with the masses' creative initiative and energy, it ensures our society's steady progress along the path of creating the material and technical base for communism and increasing the working people's well-being.

The public [obshchestvennyy] interest (interest of the whole people) [obshchenarodnyy] expresses the specific nature of the interests of the socialist society in concentrated form. It is determined by the nature of production relations under socialism, acts as the pivot of all socioeconomic relations, and gives them a unified thrust. That is why it has the paramount role in the totality of the socialist society's interests. This peculiarity of the public interest arises from the fact that not only is it pre-determined by the material conditions of society's life, but it expresses society's need for the realization of objective economic laws. While always retaining this essential social function at all stages of communist building, at the same time the public interest changes its concrete content depending on the objectives which society sets for itself at a given historical moment.

Thus, during the transitional period V. I. Lenin associated the public interest above all with the country's industrialization, perspicaciously seeing its historic role and function for the future of socialism not only in the radical retooling of society's material base, but also in the creation of the foundations for development of proletarian class consciousness.

This principled, Leninist methodological approach retains all its significance today. In the conditions of the increased socialization of socialist production and the present-day economy with its mighty scientific and production potential, the essence of the public interest amounts first and foremost to the intensification of production based on the latest achievements of technical progress and the application of leading methods of labor organization and management. Intensification helps to increase the efficiency of social labor and serves as a means of implementing the supreme goal of socialist production.

Intensification is a public need inherent in our economy. Its pace, scale, and comprehensiveness are influenced by such factors as the demographic situation, the relationship between extracting and processing sectors, and so forth. But these are, it may be said, the superficial conditions of intensification. The underlying basis is the level of development of production forces.

The scientific and technical revolution, actively influencing the development of the national economy, intensifies the socialization of production and the deepening of the division of labor. Moreover, the mighty production apparatus itself "dictates" the need for primarily intensive functioning, as otherwise it would swallow up more and more of the surplus product in order to maintain its technical status.

The objective thrust of the public interest is predetermined by economic laws, and first and foremost by the basic economic law of socialism, but these laws do not and cannot realize that interest of their own accord. The priority of the public interest as a specific feature of the communist formation is embodied in the CPSU's socioeconomic policy. This policy concentrates the people's will and efforts on the most rational paths and means of securing the public interest -- the fuller utilization of production potential, the rational use of resources, and the mobilization of reserves to promote the steady growth of labor productivity in the interests of people's well-being.

The priority attached to public interest is also inseparable from the degree to which public, collective, and personal interests are combined. Ensuring that they are combined is one of the basic functions of the party's economic policy and the state management of the national economy. To this end the CPSU works consistently and concretely on developing in all members of society a socialist world outlook free from self-centered group and personal narrowmindedness, and seeks to ensure that the public interest is recognized by working people as their own.

That is why the party places on the agenda a wide range of topical questions of ideological, mass political work concerned with forming working people's awareness and a new type of economic thinking oriented, as Comrade K.U. Chernanko has noted, toward initiative and socialist enterprise, enhanced responsibility, and the creative quest for paths leading to the best end result for the national economy at the lowest cost. This work presupposes first and foremost the unity of the socialist society's interests -- personal, collective, and of the whole people (state) -- achieved by overcoming the nonantagonistic contradictions which objectively belong to that society, contradictions between: the direct social ownership of the means of production and the relative autonomy of enterprises; accumulation and consumption; use value and value; the quality of all working people in relation to the means of production and distribution according to labor; and so forth. The need to resolve these contradictions stimulates the improvement of forms of economic ties, and ultimately the development of socialist production.

Finding the optimum combination of interests is an important task for the science and art of management. Many things are significant here, but perhaps the most important now is that the public interest cannot be realized without enhancing responsibility at all levels of economic management -- whether it is a question of the citizen's responsibility to the state, the worker's responsibility to the collective, or the collective's to society.

The slightest underestimation of responsibility either in theory or in practice affects, first and foremost, labor efficiency, both at the particular production facility and on a societywide scale. Therefore autonomous financing, the organization of production, the economic machinery, and a range of measures exerting political, administrative, organizational, and ideological influence must be oriented toward enhancing responsibility in the economy.

The widening of enterprises and associations' rights and their relative autonomy are not possible without responsibility. It is this dialectical relationship which forms the basis of the economic experiment which is being conducted in industry. The mechanism of responsibility is called upon to realize society's interests and direct the interests of the collective and the individual into a single social channel.

The core of responsibility in the economy is discipline, and not simply discipline, but as V.I. Lenin put it, "iron discipline."

It was no accident that the classical writers of scientific communism associated the vitality of the new social system with better labor organization than under capitalism and with conscious discipline.

Since today, as already noted, the priority of the public interest is manifested first and foremost in the intensification of production, we should resolutely nip in the bud at the stage of plan compilation, any attempts to achieve production growth solely by means of "beating out" additional resources, while huge reserves of unutilized resources and equipment remain in dumps and farmyards, complicating the proportionality of production and the balance of the plans themselves. Bringing these resources into play means not only putting an end to thriftlessness, but also utilizing a considerable reserve of intensive economic activity. Of course, the resolution of these questions largely depends on the principled approach of central planning organs, which are called upon to watch over the interest of the whole state above all.

Experience shows the opinion that all you have to do is pay a little more, value things a little higher, and many problems of economic growth will be resolved of their own accord, is naive to say the least. In this event, as a rule, society's needs are not satisfied, yet the sum of resources earned is what interests the collective and its size becomes the main yardstick for "skillful" economic management. The manipulation of figures, of cost and gross output indicators, does not ensure that the national economy receives deliveries of the product for which the enterprise exists. This distortion breaks the link between the interests of the collective and of society, and is the basis for the emergence of "departmental" and "sector" interests. In practice this leads to unearned wages, increased prices, an interest in "double accounting" [dvoynoy schet], and so forth -- that is, to a mistaken understanding of "advantage" both in the organization of production in the sector or association and at the work station.

Indeed, can it really accord with society's interests if an enterprise works "for the stores," and not for the consumer? If it "erodes" the cheap range and is restrained about renewing it? From the standpoint of society as a whole, there is no justification for the nonfulfillment of plans, deliveries to the union stocks, and contract commitments or for the phenomena of local or departmental self-interest. Life itself demands that we guard reliably against this, both by means of economic leaders and, not least, through the inevitability of political, administrative, and other measures exerting influence.

The logic of the public interest determines that the enterprise must pay back society -- the owner of the resources and the consumer -- in real output which meets the needs of society and the individual, and with prompt deliveries of this output accompanied by falling costs and rising labor productivity.

Local self-interest, replacing the interest of the whole people and the whole state with that of the oblast, with the local territorial interest, and departing from society's economic needs, is equally dangerous.

The contradictory nature of the unity of interests under socialism does not mean that all the difficulties and problems of the economy associated with the resolution of these contradictions are objective in nature. This approach, willy-nilly, so to speak, "writes off" economic miscalculations and justifies insufficient intensiveness of labor, low professional standards, inertia in economic thinking, and other subjective factors which give rise to thriftlessness, and are detrimental not only to the public interest, but to the entire system of interests and relations under socialism.

The interest of the whole people is inseparable from centralized planning. It gives a new quality of universality [vseobshchnost] to the planned approach as a form of development of socialist relations. But the planned approach does not mean automatism in the implementation of the public interest and all other interests, which are characterized not only by unity, but as already noted, by certain contradictions.

In the mature socialist economy, the planned approach increasingly determines the nature of the entire system of social ties in the sphere of production, distribution, exchange, and consumption, and acts as the objective precondition of the unity of all society's interests.

A most important condition of the realization of the planned approach as an expression of the public interest in the socialist society is the principle of shock work [udarnost] as formulated by V.I. Lenin. This is an important peculiarity of our economic system and a substantial advantage. Shock work in the economy, according to Lenin, is intended to maintain a specific orientation in national economic proportions in light of the fundamental, urgent needs of the whole society. "Shock work," Vladimir Ilich said, "means preferential treatment for one branch of production among all the necessary branches of production, because of its greater urgency" (Vol 42, p 211).

Lenin's interpretation of shock work is exceptionally significant for the elaboration and implementation of economic policy and for planning organs which are called upon to ensure the primacy of the public interest through the better-substantiated choice of national economic priorities. Examples here are the Food and Energy Programs and other programs aimed at satisfying the priority needs, both of production development and of all Soviet people.

Arranging needs on the principle of priority is not a new feature of our planning. The very nature of socialist economic management objectively gives rise to the need to step up the political influence on the system of priorities in the economy. In particular, this presupposes a change in the structure of capital investments and their allocation not to a sector as a whole, but "for" a specific product, the elimination of a shortage. Unfortunately, it not infrequently happens that the choice of priorities, especially in the sphere of investment policy, is dictated not by public interests, but by narrow departmental, territorial, or oblast advantage. Ultimately, this results in losses to social production.

The primary role of public interest, the interest of the whole state, in the overall structure of interests arising within the system of socialist production is not a subjective desire, but an objectively determined necessity. This fact was noted by the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Making it a priority is a most important prerequisite for realizing the interests of the collective and the individual, for combining all the interests of the socialist society, and for increasing the level of production for the sake of the supreme goal -- the all-around, harmonious development of the individual.

PROBLEMS OF UNCOLLECTED RAIL FREIGHT CITED

LD301258 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0910 GMT on 30 July, in the "Man and Law" program, carries a 20-minute feature devoted to the problem of freight lying in railway station storage areas uncollected by the consignee. A spot check team from the "Man and Law" program and the Moscow Internal Affairs Directorate for Railway Transport visits two railway stations in Moscow Oblast -- Domodedovo and Mikhnevo.

At Mikhnevo, the deputy station chief mentions a consignment of metal goods that is now rusting in the station yard because the consignee, the "Metallist" association in Butovo, has not troubled to collect it; and a consignment of mineral fertilizer that has been waiting there since May for the "Selkhozkhimiya" association in Stupino to collect it. In an interview, the works manager from "Metallist" explains that he has requested transport from the works director, but has still not been allotted it; he further complains that his own works' output -- metal bed frames -- also has to wait in the open for transport and that a recent consignment of frames was rejected by the customer because it was rusted.

At Domodedovo, the station chief complains of the lack of organization among certain consignees who fail to collect freight waiting for them, and mentions the case of the "Mosselektrosetstroy" directorate which was recently fined over R7,000 for failing to pick up its consignment at the station.

This is followed by an interview with a Criminal Investigation Division official from the Moscow Internal Affairs Directorate for Railway Transport, who calls for greater responsibility on the part of enterprise chiefs to collect rail consignments; and an interview with the Moscow transport procurator, who outlines the storage charges and fines for uncollected freight.

MOST INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES AHEAD OF PLAN SCHEDULE

LD301914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] The most important branches of industry have fulfilled the 7-month plan ahead of schedule. Collectives of the mines, works, and combines of the nonferrous metallurgy industry are already working on the August account. Pledges to raise labor productivity and to lower prime costs of output have been exceeded considerably, which has made it possible to ensure on-time supplies of nearly all types of output to the national economy, including nonferrous and rare, semi-conductor, and hard-alloy metals.

In the chemical industry, as our correspondent was told at the ministry, the work of the enterprises this year has become much more stable and rhythmic. It is expected that during the 7 months the volume of output will be increased by 6.6 percent, which is 2 points higher than the planned average annual growth. The growth of labor productivity, at 6.3 percent, is considerably greater than that which was planned. Almost the entire increase in output in the industry has been obtained without increasing the number of people working there.

FINLAND CLAIMS USSR TO LOWER CRUDE OIL PRICES

LD301638 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] The Soviet Union has told Neste [Finnish National Oil Company] that it will lower the price of its crude oil by \$1.50 a barrel. The lower price will go into effect in August and will continue until further notice. If no changes take place in the international oil market, the lower price will apparently be maintained, according to Neste. A drop in price of \$1.50 will reduce Finland's annual oil bill by about 400 million markkas. The lowering of the oil price will level out pressures for higher consumer prices caused by the rise in the value of the dollar.

According to present prospects, there will be no changes in these prices because of the higher rate of U.S. currency, according to Neste. But the abolition of the import trade fund in May will cause pressure to increase heavy fuel oil prices; possible higher prices for heavy fuel oil and will probably be discussed in August.

EXPERT CITES SOCIALIST SUCCESSES IN ROBOTIZATION

LD301451 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 30 TASS -- "The creation and introduction of robots in the socialist planned economy can be more rapid and can involve less negative consequences than in conditions of the capitalist economy. This theoretical conclusion is confirmed by practice in the USSR." This has been pointed out by the Soviet scientist from the Institute of Economy of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Economy, Prof Semen Golosovskiy. At the request of a TASS correspondent, he commented on the statistical data concerning the production of industrial robots in the USSR. As is known, the USSR produced 6,500 robots in 1980. The figure for 1983 was 10,700 and for the first half of 1984 -- 6,800, which is about 50 percent up from the level of the past year.

"The pace of the development of robot production in the USSR is high. However, what is really important is not the number of produced and installed manipulators, but the effectiveness of the robotization of production, which includes the cost of the new equipment, its quality, and the economic effect resulting from its utilisation. If we assess our achievements from this point of view, we shall see for ourselves that we can fully make use of the basic advantages of the socialist planned economy," Semen Golosovskiy said.

In conditions of the capitalist economy, the competition of robot-producing firms is inevitable which results in the dispersion of resources and the scientific and technological potential, as well as in the development of robots of various designs, which excludes their interchangeability. As for the socialist economy, it permits to avoid these negative factors. The USSR has the headquarters organization which is in charge of the development of various types of robots -- the Central Scientific Research Institute of Robotics in Leningrad. It develops prototype models of industrial manipulators, which are later produced at specialised plants. These practices make it possible to unify manipulators on a nationwide level, which will have a positive impact on the cost and quality of robots.

"However, we intend to go further. The task has been set today to unify as well separate parts of robots, which we call modules. Specialists will be able to assemble from those modules the robots of any complexity and purpose. It has been calculated that the assembly of robots from standard modules will take only 2-3 months, which is several times less than today. The modules will be turned out by ever more specialised industrial enterprises, which will also have a favourable impact on the technical-economic characteristics of the manipulators," Prof S. Golosovskiy said further.

"And, finally, in a socialist society where the relations of competition between enterprises are replaced by cooperation and emulation, many of the difficulties connected with the introduction and adjustment of new technology inevitable in capitalist countries just do not exist. For instance, the "Prompribor" production amalgamation in the city of Orel, Central Russia, has been turned into a regional centre for the robotization of production. Specialists from "Prompribor" help all the mills and factories of Central Russia to master the operation of automatic manipulators. I think you will agree with me that this could hardly be possible in the world of competition.

"Of course, I do not mean to say that the robotization of production in the Soviet Union does not involve any problems. There are problems, and serious ones, at that. However, it will be easier to us, Soviet specialists, to solve our problems than to our colleague in the West to solve theirs," Professor S. Golosovskiy said in conclusion.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

PM301143 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Jul 84 p 1

[Agricultural review by Animal Technician M. Glinka: "Feed Is Prized for Its Quality"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, as of 16 July sown and natural grass had been cut for the first time on 48.8 million hectares, including grass for hay and cured hay on 38 million hectares. Some 31.2 million metric tons of hay and 41.1 million metric tons of cured hay have been procured and 3.3 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated feed have been produced.

Yesterday the mass media described the USSR Council of Ministers session which examined the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the country's economic and social development. In particular it was noted that the state of affairs in stockraising is improving. By comparison with the first 6 months of last year the cattle and hog population has increased 2 percent, livestock and poultry procurements have increased 7 percent, milk procurements 5 percent, and egg procurements 3 percent.

These successes were, to a considerable degree, predetermined by the shock work carried out last year by the feed procurement workers, who created good stocks of hay, cured hay, silage, grass meal, and other feed. How are procurements proceeding this year? Here are the corresponding figures for the union republics (in percentages of last year's level):

	Hay	Cured Hay	Grass Meal
RSFSR	69	81	81
Ukraine	78	98	91
Belorussia	73	115	99
Uzbekistan	60	50	66
Kazakhstan	80	83	89
Georgia	147	97	190
Azerbaijan	123	110	115
Lithuania	88	121	92
Moldavia	144	142	93
Latvia	79	96	97
Kirghizia	87	87	72
Tajikistan	74	99	89
Armenia	99	84	118
Turkmenia	91	86	109
Estonia	61	98	99.8

Unfortunately, there are still many farms which are procuring fodder only slowly. The first cutting of the entire area of sown and natural grasses has been completed so far only in Lithuania and Belorussian, while the Moldavian kolkhozes and sovkhoses are close to doing so. The farms of a number of oblasts in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan are still lagging. In the RSFSR, the Maritime and Krasnoyarsk Krays, the Kalmyk ASSR, and Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Omsk, and Chita Oblasts have performed this work over less than one-third of the areas. And while a week or two ago this lag could in some places have been explained, albeit with difficulty, by the slow ripening of the grass, now there can only be one reason -- poor organization.

The delay in cutting is having the strongest effect on the quality of the forage being procured, and special attention must be paid to this question, that is, to raising the feed's grade this year. There is plenty of work in this area.

Although the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in assimilating progressive processes for forage procurement, are increasing its nutritional properties every year, a great deal of second-class and third-class and sometimes even substandard hay, cured hay, and silage is still procured here. Thus, while in the Lithuanian SSR last year 67 percent of the cured hay procured was first-grade, in Estonia the figure was only 35 percent.

I should like to draw attention to the procurement of first- rather than second-grade, let alone third-grade feed. After all, in procuring second-grade cured hay -- feed of a generally satisfactory quality -- we lost 50 feed units for every metric ton by comparison with first-grade forage and 30 feed units for every metric ton of silage, as well as a large quantity of protein and carotene.

Personnel at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Stockraising have calculated that if the main types of plant feed -- hay, cured hay, and silage -- procured in the country were all first-grade, the yield of feed units would increase almost 18 million metric tons, or 19 percent. It is easy to imagine the damage caused, for example, to the farms of Kalinin Oblast, where only 30 percent of the cured hay laid in last year was second-grade and there was no first-grade cured hay at all.

It must be said that this season too there are many farms which are laying in poor-quality feed for storage. In Latvia, where less than half of the cured hay was first-grade last year, the grass is frequently being left a long time in windrows and swathes this year, too. In the republic's Tsesisskiy Rayon, an effective method has been developed for drying out hay under sheeting covers, which reduces losses several times over. The method has been taken up in Ivanov Oblast and Udmurt ASSR but it is not being widely disseminated in its place of origin. Only 42 percent of the hay procured in Brest Oblast is first-grade, while only 43 percent of cured hay in Grodno Oblast and 30 percent of the grass meal in Gomel Oblast are first-grade.

Often feed is procured blindfold, so to speak. No check at all is made on the moisture of the grasses laid in for cured hay in some rayons of Perm Oblast. Some of the express laboratories created in all rayons of Mary ASSR have so far failed to carry out a single analysis of hay and grass meal. Less than one-fifth of the cured hay has been checked in the Kabardino-Balkhar ASSR. There are also instances when laboratory workers merely record feed quality without exerting any influence on the procedure for its procurement. As a result of this "control" the payment of the feed producers' labor, which formally depends on the end result, is in fact made only for gross output.

Promptly determining the real feed qualities of the hay, cured hay, silage, and other types of forage which are being procured is important not only for the prompt elimination of errors in technology, but also for the precise accounting of stock. As yet there is not sufficient order in the matter. What but poor control can explain the fact that in the RSFSR, for instance, the average moisture content of cured hay laid in last year was equivalent to 63 percent and the actual nutritional value was 0.24 feed units? Essentially, many farms have laid in silage but are reporting it as cured hay, thus artificially raising the reserves of procured nutrients. The same happens with hay. Many farms harvest the hay using the "Mikhaylov" or "Podolsk" method, laying a crushed mass in the trenches with a moisture level of 22-25 percent and often 30-40 percent and more. Understandably, this feed contains far fewer nutrients than real hay. Thus, in using this technology to procure feed with a moisture content of 25 percent, every metric ton of feed, in terms of nutrients, is equivalent to just 900 kg of real hay, and when mass with a moisture level of 40 percent is laid in trenches, we are down to an equivalent of 277 kg for each metric ton.

Nonetheless the farms count this feed as real hay -- kilogram for kilogram.

Of course, if it is impossible to dry grass rapidly to hay condition, to a moisture level of 14-17 percent, it must be crushed and laid in trenches, carefully packed to get rid of the air, covered just as carefully, and kept isolated from oxygen -- that is how feed can be salvaged. But it must be borne in mind that this method is far less economical than laying in cured hay. When grass for cured hay is dried out to a moisture level of 50 percent, 8-12 percent of dry matter and 9-16 percent of protein is lost, whereas when the mass is further dried to a moisture level of 25 percent, these losses are trebled. The technology for procuring "Mikhaylov hay" is in no way different from laying in cured hay, except for the degree to which the grass is dried. The farms which have learned to use this method to obtain good hay (and this is more difficult to achieve than when laying in cured hay) have every reason to prepare not "Mikhaylov hay" but cured hay -- a feed which guarantees a considerably higher yield of nutrients per hectare.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS HARVESTING WORK ACROSS USSR

PM270949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Ivashchenko "Agricultural Review": "This Hot July"]

[Excerpts] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday 23 July grain and pulses (excluding corn) had been cut in the country's fields on 24.6 million hectares and threshed on 20 million hectares, which is 81 percent of the area cut. During the past week the increase in the cut area totaled 9.2 million hectares and in the threshed, 8.1 million hectares. This is more than during the previous week.

Simultaneously with the harvest, feed procurement is under way. The hot weather which prevails virtually throughout the country has accelerated the ripening of grain. Earlier than usual, the harvest has swiftly advanced to northern and eastern regions. Last week it was already under way in 14 of the country's republics. Now the armies of combine harvesters have moved into the fields in Belorussia, Moscow Oblast, Khabarovsk Kray, and the Amur region.

The harvesting campaign is drawing to a close in Stavropol and Krasnodar Krays. In Stavropol Kray, Stepnovskiy Rayon farmers, the initiators of the kray competition for carrying out harvest work in a model fashion, have successfully completed the threshing of grain.

Along with the harvest, the practice of removing straw from the fields, breaking up the stubble, carrying out shallow plowing to conserve precious moisture, and proceeding with afterharvest sowing is being widely introduced in southern regions. This experience deserves to be disseminated in our other grain growing areas too, particularly this summer, when thanks to the early harvest of grain crops, afterharvest sowings will have longer to develop. This circumstance should be exploited to maximum effect.

The following details will enable you to judge the scale which the current harvesting campaign has reached. In the RSFSR grain is already being harvested in 37 krays, oblasts, and autonomous republics. And not in the RSFSR alone. The Ukraine, for instance, has managed to cut 2.7 million hectares and thresh 2.4 million hectares in a week.

The daily output per combine has risen by almost 0.5 hectare in comparison with last year. That is a heartening fact, but this output needs to be increased further in order to accelerate the whole harvesting campaign, preclude losses, and harvest as much high-grade grain as possible.

Paying the same attention to feeds as to grain in the summer has become a rule, and feed production has been turned into an independent, specialized sector. In order to lay in enough feeds for every livestock unit, the harvest campaign in the meadows and on haymaking land will continue until late fall. Young agronomists are monitoring this work closely, improving it, and introducing innovations.

Thus, in the Amur region an unusual technique is currently being used to grow corn and soybeans together on 40,000 hectares of land. Formerly the seeds of these two crops were mixed and poured into a seeder. Now they are being sown in alternating rows. The corn does not choke on the soybeans and the growers are happy with both crops. As a mixture they provide an excellent feed. Scientists and field workers of the Far Eastern Agriculture Scientific and Research Institute were able to see this for themselves: at an experimental-and-production farm, yields of 2,382 kg of milk per cow have been obtained over 6 months this year. This is the first time that such a high yield has been achieved in the far eastern regions. ...In July, a great number of jobs have coincided in the fields, plantations, meadows, and orchards, and all of them are important.

OFFICIALS PUNISHED FOR FEED HARVEST FAILINGS

PM301059 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Jul 84 p 1

[Livestock expert M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Haymaking in Siberia"]

[Excerpts] By 23 July the first cutting of sown and natural grasses amounted to 56.4 million hectares, including 44.6 million hectares of hay and haylage. The country's farms had procured 38.3 million metric tons of hay, nearly 47 million metric tons of haylage, 10.8 million metric tons of silage, and 3.8 million metric tons of artificially dried green feed.

Farms in Siberia and the far east entered the peak feed procurement period later than others. The nature of the climate there makes particularly severe demands on feed procurement workers, and the late spring and early fall frosts limit the feed crop harvesting period. A particularly high standard of organization, the coordinated work of all the elements of the agricultural industry, and the strict observance of scientific recommendations are essential here.

Many farms in the region have learned how to procure a sufficient quantity of high-quality feed even under difficult conditions. Workers on the Kirov Kolkhoz in Suzunskiy Rayon have been particularly outstanding this year. The "40 let Oktybrya" Kolkhoz in Isetskii Rayon and the "Ilinskiy" Sovkhoz were the first in Tyumen Oblast to fulfill the plan for stockpiling hay. They were helped by the early commencement of the grass harvest, the shock work of mechanized links, and the use of progressive techniques. There are quite a few examples of shock work of this kind in feed procurement in every kray, oblast, and autonomous republic in Siberia. Nevertheless, the procurement of hay and haylage is traditionally predominant after the harvest in the region. Here is how the stockpiling of feed is progressing this year (expressed as a percentage of the plan):

krai, oblast, ASSR	grass cut	hay procured	haylage procured
Altay	49	31	82
Kemerovo	41	25	37
Novosibirsk	40	40	67
Omsk	60	56	39
Tomsk	39	13	73
Tyumen	36	40	17
Krasnoyarsk	39	29	17
Irkutsk	27	14	8
Chita	24	14	7
Buryat	13	7	7
Tuva	13	5	9

Maritime	38	41	45
Khabarovsk	67	60	42
Amur	74	99	35
Magadan	13	2	--
Sakhalin	30	15	41
Yakutsk	28	16	--

The majority of farms in the zone have cut less than one-half of the area of grass allocated for hay and haylage procurement.

It is necessary to establish strict monitoring of feed procurement and, in particular, of feed quality, as has been done in the Altay Kray, for example. The kray people's control committee severely punished the chiefs of the agricultural administrations of Zarinskiy and Zazyalovskiy Rayispolkoms, workers of the rayon committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture, and leaders of farms recently for the unsatisfactory organization of feed procurement.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN NURIYEV ATTENDS GRAIN SEMINAR

PM301519 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Jul 84 p 2

[Correspondent A. Kostyukov report: "Using Intensive Techniques"]

[Text] Lipetsk -- The participants in an all-RSFSR seminar held here have acquainted themselves with a number of Lipetsk farms' experiences of assimilating intensive techniques for cultivating strong wheats and outlined a program for their widespread introduction in other grain-producing regions of the RSFSR. As practice has shown, the new and promising agricultural technique based on the use of previously fallow land for sowing wheat and on the comprehensive agrochemical preparation of fields, makes it possible to make the utmost use of the potential of modern crop strains and fertilizers.

Participating in the seminar's work were Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; L.I. Khitrin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; L.B. Yerminev, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and I.I. Skiba, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON COUNTERPROPAGANDA'S ROLE

PM300917 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Major General N. Shapalin, deputy chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, under the rubric "Ideological Work: Experience, Opinions": "Actively Rebuffing Bourgeois Propaganda" -- first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Esteemed editorial office! Not long ago I became the unit's propagandist, and now I need, so to speak, to pick up some experience. One of the questions I have concerns the organization and conduct of counterpropaganda. I would like to learn about its nature, content, and organizational principles. Concrete experience of particular measures (the newspaper has written about this before and will doubtless do so in future) is also interesting, but first of all I need an overall understanding of the problem. I think other propagandists would also find this material useful. [signed] Major P. Povnich.

Major P. Povnich is right when he says that a propagandist and organizer of ideological work needs to have a good understanding of the fundamentals of counterpropaganda activity. This must be stressed, because certain comrades merely confine themselves to organizing individual measures and do not grasp the importance of interconnected efforts and the need to operate on a wide front.

Yet the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum on organizing a well thought out, integrated, and effective system of counterpropaganda make it incumbent on us to resolve this task on a comprehensive basis and take the necessary practical steps in every component.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches at the June (1983) and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries and the recently published CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving party leadership of the Komsomol stressed with particular force the significance of the class tempering of the Soviet people, first and foremost young people. A special role is assigned to counterpropaganda in the formation of class consciousness and the active life stance among our country's citizens. At the same time, it is an integral part of all our party communist propaganda and all political education work in the Army and Navy.

The singling out of counterpropaganda as a relatively autonomous salient is due to the increased acuteness of the present stage of ideological confrontation with the enemies of real socialism, the unprecedented activity by anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, and the particular importance of finding a skillful, flexible rebuff to false bourgeois propaganda in conditions of international tension and the enhanced danger of war. In this connection, political organs, party organizations, and ideological workers must regard counterpropaganda as one of the most important spheres of their activity and conduct it systematically, competently, effectively, and unflaggingly.

What are the main features that should be singled out in the content of this activity?

First, the task of counterpropaganda work is to tirelessly and effectively develop ideological staunchness and class implacability toward socialism's enemies in personnel and to develop a durable "immunity" to hostile ideas and views. The decisive condition for ensuring spiritual staunchness and indomitable morale in Army and Navy servicemen was and is the formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, selfless devotion to the Leninist party's cause, and unshakable loyalty to their military, patriotic, and international duty.

The great truth of our achievements is above all what makes our position in the ideological struggle against the class enemy particularly strong and truly assertive. This truth consists of our socialist system, our inspiring program of peaceful creation and of improving developed socialism. Hence the most important task of propaganda workers: To show Soviet servicemen still more vividly and convincingly the CPSU's economic, social, and nationalities policy, socialist democracy, the all-around flourishing of our society's material and spiritual forces, the fundamental values of socialism and of our way of life, and the nobility and purity of the Soviet people's thoughts and aspirations.

Second, counterpropaganda work is called upon to quickly expose the designs of imperialist propaganda and promptly answer the questions: what is the class enemy trying to push on us, with what aim, in what form, and through what channels, so that his sorties can be conclusively and effectively rebuffed in good time.

In this respect, good experience has been accumulated, for instance, in Leningrad Military District. Here the political organs systematically analyze the concrete ideological situation, give the party and ideological aktiv up-to-the-minute briefings on that situation, orient them toward the future, warn about possible channels of direct or indirect influence by bourgeois propaganda on personnel, and recommend the necessary counter measures.

Third, conducting offensive counterpropaganda work means not confining yourself to rebuffing certain specific acts by bourgeois propaganda. It means being generally active in exposing imperialism, its bloodthirsty history, its ideology and policy, and its reactionary nature. It is necessary to extensively criticize the bourgeois way of life and the misanthropic nature of American imperialism as the real focus of all the evils and vices of the present-day bourgeois society and to show the true face of the American Army and its personnel -- those hired butchers and suppressors of freedom. We must arm our servicemen with concrete knowledge about the class enemy and educate them in the spirit of devout hatred of the enemies of the motherland of the cause of peace, freedom, and progress.

Fourth, a constant and particularly crucial topic in all propaganda and counter-propaganda work in the Army and Navy at present is the up-to-the-minute, in-depth interpretation of the present-day international and military-political situation in close linkage with the Armed Forces' tasks. Through the fault of imperialist reaction, this situation is changing for the worse. The siting of American missiles -- first-strike weapons -- in Europe has graphically confirmed the fact that pathological hatred for socialism clouds the eyes and darkens the reason of the people at the helm of power in the United States and prevents them from thinking soberly. R. Reagan's statements on the need to ensure dominant positions in the world for the United States and his open calls for the destruction of socialism as a social system should be regarded not as some kind of rhetorical technique, but as a political and military-strategic goal -- unattainable, but extremely dangerous.

In these conditions, it is necessary to actively affirm in the servicemen's consciousness that the maintenance of the country's defense capability at the necessary level, the indestructible combat potential of the Armed Forces, and high vigilance are the holy of holies for every one of us.

Fifth, it is an important task for counterpropaganda not to allow the actions of those who sometimes -- knowingly or unknowingly -- sing someone else's tune, so to speak, spreading all kinds of prattle and rumors, to escape without a principled, party assessment.

Party and Komsomol organizations and public opinion have a particularly great role to play in combating such phenomena. Instances of this kind are small in number, but should not happen at all.

The successful implementation of counterpropaganda tasks depends to a decisive degree on the clear formulation of the task and its skillful pursuit at all levels, from top to bottom.

Political organizers and party organizations have begun to involve themselves in the organization of counterpropaganda in a more practical way since the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. A specific structure for conducting counterpropaganda is emerging everywhere. There has been a marked increase in the attention devoted by commanders, political organizers, and staffs to the organization of his work. In many places, counterpropaganda council working parties have been set up under political organs and have already performed good work. They elaborate the necessary recommendations, determine topics for addresses, and focus the attention of the agitation and propaganda aktiv on the most urgent tasks in exposing hostile propaganda actions and campaigns. All this ensures that the study of the specific ideological situation and the necessary reaction to it are more planned, systematic, and forward-looking in nature.

I would particularly like to draw attention to the organization of this activity in the actual unit, ship, and military collective. It is here that the concrete tasks and work potential with people are realized, it is here that direct, on-the-spot contact takes place between the propagandist and his audience, between the propagandist and the individual. Naturally, this component must be substantially reinforced in every respect: It is necessary to choose propagandists who specialize in a particular subject, the entire aktiv must be taught counterpropaganda methods, and thought must be given to how to arm them with the necessary theses, arguments, and material for the convincing exposure of our class enemies' anti-Soviet myths.

In many units, special counterpropaganda sections have been set up under the agitation and propaganda group. They include the best trained propagandists, whose arsenal includes various active, emotionally forceful forms of work which presuppose real conversations with people -- the Lenin lesson, the dialogue, the movie lecture evening, the question and answer evening, the debate, and so forth. This approach, this style, are what we need today.

As has already been said, the most important thing for us is to enhance the ideological and class tempering of personnel. In practice, this means giving counterpropaganda content to political studies, lecture propaganda, oral agitation, and the activity of the mass information and propaganda media and cultural enlightenment institutions. Plans for political studies, party and economic education, and Komsomol political enlightenment now incorporate special topics. In the process of studying these, personnel are informed in detail about the nature of the class enemy's subversive actions and the forms and methods of "psychological warfare" waged by the ruling circles of the United States, in collaboration with its partners, against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. The "World Today" section of political studies with soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers also provides a sound basis for counterpropaganda work. Of course, political studies are better at resolving counterpropaganda tasks when based on appropriate methodological foundations and when every group leader has the technique and methods he needs for this specific work. There is plenty of scope here for activity by the staff propagandists of formations, units, and ships, who must arm group leaders with the necessary knowledge and art of conducting counterpropaganda.

Instructive experience in training propagandists in the political studies network has been accumulated in units of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. At seminars relating to the topic under study, they are provided with methodological recommendations and material exposing bourgeois propaganda, armed with the relevant arguments and facts, and given guidance as to how to reply to possible questions from the audience.

Recently, many political organs in, for instance, the Central Group of Forces and the Carpathian, Belorussian, and Odessa Military Districts, have stepped up the front of militant, truly aggressive attacks on the falsifications and false theses of the enemy's subversive propaganda. Lectures, movie lectures, soirees, and morning sessions on the themes: "The Soviet Way of Life and Questions of the Ideological Struggle," "Two Worlds -- Two Ways of Life," and others are popular in the military collectives. It is useful when veterans of the party and the Armed Forces and war and labor heroes are invited to meetings with servicemen, especially when they have encountered the class enemy face to face. They can reveal the sophisticated methods of "psychological warfare" in the most interesting ways.

Our cultural enlightenment institutions, especially officers' institutes, as well as the military press make a great contribution to the cause of counterpropaganda. The propagandist can draw a great deal of necessary material from periodicals, television and radio programs, artistic movies, and documentary films. There are now tremendous opportunities for making use of the wide range of information obtained from our numerous sources, which are available in units, on ships, and in the family. But all this must be organized more skillfully, with better organized preparations and mass political measures.

The experience of counterpropaganda work convincingly shows that its effectiveness largely depends on the profound, comprehensive study of public opinion and accurate knowledge of the moral and psychological climate in the military collective. Much has been done in this respect in a unit in the Carpathian Military District where Major A. Kovch is the propagandist. Here they have learned to make good use of what is called feedback. The unit's leading personnel are characterized by lively contacts with people and the constant, in-depth study of public opinion and of the processes taking place in the military collectives. The unit has elaborated and is operating an efficient system of work with the questions received from servicemen through various channels. Everything possible is done to ensure that no taxing question, however "insignificant" it may seem, goes unanswered.

Constant practice reaffirms that the key element in the organization and conduct of counterpropaganda is cadres and their selection and training. At the present stage of the ideological struggle with the enemy, an incomparably higher level of theoretical knowledge and professional and methodological ability and technique is required of propagandists. Therefore, a more efficient system of training and retraining them in all components of our agitation and propaganda apparatus is also needed.

In the course of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum's decisions, political organs and party organizations have made marked progress in selecting, placing, and training agitation and propaganda cadres for work in the counterpropaganda sphere. As already noted, in lecture groups, agitation and propaganda collectives, and agitation and propaganda groups, special counterpropaganda sections have been set up involving the best trained comrades. Study sessions, briefings, and seminars are held with the counterpropagandists. The entire propaganda and agitation aktiv has begun to be better provided with materials to help them unmask the subterfuges of hostile propaganda.

The propagandists receive great support from the reference and information literature periodically drawn up by the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the political directorates of branches of the Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets, and sent to the units and ships. In several places, counterpropaganda offices have been set up where propagandists can obtain the necessary knowledge about the forms and methods of bourgeois propaganda, provide themselves with arguments and facts, and hold consultations.

But of course, special mention must also be made of the tireless creative quest of everyone involved in this important work, the propagandist's purposeful self-education and his constant desire to widen his erudition, polish his style, and enrich the arsenal of counterpropaganda forms and methods through his own efforts.

Realistically assessing the experience accumulated in counterpropaganda it is necessary to stress that as yet, all that has been done is merely good groundwork that will undoubtedly promote the successful enhancement of efforts and the improvement of this work.

Counterpropaganda is called upon to effectively develop in servicemen a high level of political and military vigilance, ideological staunchness, class implacability toward socialism's enemies, and a sense of responsibility for the defense of the motherland. All the skill, energy, and passion that characterize Communists must be invested in this important party cause.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NAVY DAY ACTIVITIES

Moscow Meeting

PM301401 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

["Our correspondent" report: "Guarding the Maritime Frontiers:

[Text] A ceremonial meeting celebrating USSR Navy Day was held yesterday at the Soviet Army Central Academy Theater. It was attended by representatives of Moscow working people, troops of the capital's garrison, and Navy veterans.

The meeting presidium comprised N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; I.S. Silayev, minister of the aviation industry; O.D. Baklanov, minister of general machine building; V.P. Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Admiral of the Soviet Fleet S.G. Gorshov and Army General V.L. Govorov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; Admiral P.N. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate; Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, chief of the Navy Main Staff; generals, admirals, officers, navy veterans, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretary V.P. Trushin. An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was elected with keen enthusiasm.

The naval seamen were saluted by I.F. Sinodskiy, installation team leader at Moscow's V.D. Kalmykov Tabulating Machine Plant; I.N. Ordzhonikidze, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and V.I. Smyslov, first deputy minister of the shipbuilding industry.

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The meeting was addressed by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

We are celebrating USSR Navy Day, he said, in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm generated by the nationwide struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and by the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Like all other Soviet people, the naval seamen ardently approve the party's domestic and foreign policy and are ready to carry out any order issued by the motherland and to reliably defend its maritime frontiers.

It was with great enthusiasm that the participants of the ceremonial meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The meeting was followed by a concert.

Admiral Gorshkov Interviewed

PM301953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 84 First Edition p 2

[Interview with Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy, by PRAVDA Editorial Office: "On the Ocean Watch; Today Is USSR Navy Day" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] On the eve of Navy Day the PRAVDA Editorial Office asked Hero of the Soviet Union and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy, to answer a few questions.

[PRAVDA] Our country is preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Please describe the military seamen's contribution to the attainment of victory.

[Gorshkov] Closely collaborating with the Soviet Army, our Navy ensured the stability of the seaboard flanks, delivered powerful strikes against enemy bases and communications, defended sea shipments, actively supported the ground troops' combat operations, and landed over 250,000 men with their equipment and weapons in amphibious assault landings.

During the war, over 1,300 ships and nearly 1,400 transport vessels belonging to fascist Germany were sunk. Our naval aircraft carried out about 400,000 combat flights.

In the Arctic, the North Sea seamen, in conjunction with the troops of the Karelian Front, thwarted the Hitlerites' attempts to gain control of the Kola Peninsula and an important ice-free port -- Murmansk. The ships of the Baltic Fleet and coastal batteries closed the fascist troops' access to Leningrad from the sea. The southern flank of the Soviet-German front was covered by the Black Sea seamen. They were the soul of the defense of Odessa and Stavropol and fought valiantly at Tuapse, Kerch, and Novorossiysk ...

The Soviet people preserve the memory of the valor of the naval brigades, battalions, and naval rifle brigades which fought on dry land. They included over 400,000 military seamen.

The Volga Military Flotilla played an important part in the legendary battle of Stalin-grad. The Azov, White Sea-Baltic Waterway, Ladoga, Onega, Pinsk, and Chud Flotillas rendered the troops a large amount of assistance...

The seamen of the Danube Flotilla took part in the liberation of Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Austria from the Hitlerites. The Dnepr Flotilla travelled through the countries of Europe with the fighting and ended its journey in Berlin.

The Pacific Ocean seamen stood throughout the war as an obstacle in the path of the Japanese militarists' aggressive designs. At the same time they trained reserves for the active fleets and fronts. In 1945 the Pacific Ocean seamen and the Amur Flotilla sailors took part in the defeat of Japan's Kwantung Army, in the liberation of South Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands, and the liberation of cities and villages in China and Korea.

All our fleets were awarded the Order of the Red Banner for their valor and courage. The crews and units and 238 were awarded orders. Dozens of ships and units were awarded honorary names.

[PRAVDA] The threat of war emanating from the United States and its NATO allies demands the constant consolidation of our motherland's defense capability. What does our Navy possess now to curb imperialism's aggressive aspirations in the world's oceans?

[Gorshkov] The U.S. and NATO imperialists believe that the naval forces are one of the most important instruments for achieving their aggressive goals. Seeking to ensure its unconfined domination of the world's oceans, and declaring virtually all the most important ocean regions and adjacent territories of many sovereign states to be "zones of its vital interests," the United States is paying special attention to the development of the Navy.

Under these conditions, the USSR, which has over 40,000 km of maritime borders, has been obliged to show concern for its security. In response to the U.S. and NATO navies' deployment of nuclear missile weapons targeted on our country from the ocean, the USSR has embarked on the creation of an ocean-going nuclear missile navy. It was essential to make the White House realize that the oceans which used to shield the United States have now lost their role as defensive barriers, and that if the U.S. imperialists unleash a war against us, then the United States will inevitably be threatened with destructive retaliatory strikes to avenge its aggression, including strikes from the expanses of the ocean.

When it is a case of the peoples' security, foreign policy and diplomacy can do a great deal. But not everything," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, points out. "...The deterrent nature of our defense potential plays an indispensable role here."

Our Navy has now become an important factor in deterring aggression. It includes, in the requisite combination, all categories of forces: submarines, surface ships, aircraft, and naval infantry.

The nuclear-powered submarines equipped with long-range ballistic missiles, which comprise the Navy's main strike force, are the pride of the Soviet naval forces. They are weapons of great striking power, high mobility, and minimal vulnerability capable of taking part in combat operations on a global scale to destroy an enemy's most important land-based targets.

Aggressors know this, and they cannot fail to consider the very grave consequences of the retribution that would descend on them from the sea if they ventured to unleash a nuclear war.

Surface ships remain an important component of our Navy. The extensive introduction of missiles and other modern weapons have given them fundamentally new qualities and, particularly important, have expanded their combat potential in confronting enemy naval groupings and deterring and halting their aggression.

Our Navy's air force is equipped with ship-borne and ground-launched aircraft and helicopters capable of engaging enemy submarines and surface ships. Their combat potential is one of the main indicators of the striking power of our Navy as the most important means of armed struggle at sea.

On the whole, it can be said that our Navy is provided with first-class military equipment, wielded to perfection by Soviet military seamen who are selflessly devoted to their socialist motherland. They are constantly ready to deal a resolute rebuff to the enemy in the event of an attack on our country by the imperialists.

[PRAVDA] The All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries held recently set important tasks for our country's Komsomol, including the Soviet Armed Forces' Komsomol organizations. How are these tasks being resolved by the young military seamen?

[Gorshkov] In his speech at the conference, Comrade K.U. Chernenko rated highly the activity of the Komsomol and all our young people in resolving economic and defense tasks. At the same time, he stressed that even greater energy and constant exertion are required of the Komsomol now.

These words apply fully to young naval personnel. On the ships and in the units of the Navy today the majority of the personnel are Komsomol members. The Komsomol organizations are persistently building up their efforts to further raise the combat readiness of ships and units and improve their technical characteristics, to improve combat training, and strengthen military discipline and regulation order.

Fine young men -- educated, talented, bold -- are entering the Navy. The Komsomol organizations must help the young serviceman to master weapons to perfection and to establish himself as a seaman. Exemplary service by young Komsomol personnel is an important condition for the achievement of good indicators by every martial collective and therefore by our entire Navy as a whole.

[PRAVDA] The summer combat training period is now in full swing. How are the military seamen greeting their holiday?

[Gorshkov] The military seamen regard Navy Day as a regular review of their achievements in martial labor and of their readiness to defend the motherland. The naval personnel are making the maximum use of the summer training period's favorable opportunities to raise the combat readiness of ships and units to a new, higher level.

Strenuous combat training is under way at sea, in the air, and on the ground. It is a continuous round of exercises and training sessions, missile, torpedo, and artillery firing practice, and contests for the best solution of combat training tasks.

Exercises rehearse the interaction and coordination of the diverse forces of our Navy and reveal the most effective ways and means of resolving complex tactical and firing tasks and making the maximum use of the combat potential of weapons and technical facilities.

Today one in two Navy servicemen has excellent ratings in combat and political training, and over 80 percent of servicemen are class specialists. Petty officers and seamen consider it their duty to strive to become second-class specialists in their first year of service and first-class specialists in their second year.

The crews of the nuclear-powered missile-carrying cruiser Kirov, the ASW cruiser Minsk, the guards' missile cruiser Varyag, the guards' large ASW ship Krasnyy Krym, the submarine Ulyanovskiy Komsomolets, the submarine under the command of officer B Lyaskalo, the air units under the command of officers V. Trenogin and I. Fedin, and many other ships and units are greeting Navy Day with high indicators. The large amount of targeted work carried out by commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations can be seen in these successes.

Thousands of military seamen have been awarded orders and medals for mastering new equipment and fulfilling their combat training tasks to an excellent standard, while officers V. Kozlov, V. Lushin, D. Novikov, A. Olkhovikov, and a number of others have been awarded the title "Hero of the Soviet Union" by the motherland in peacetime. Thus, early this year Naval Pilot First Class Lieutenant Colonel V.I. Churilov was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for achieving good indicators in mastering new combat equipment and for his courage and heroism. Persistent, selfless labor, ardent love for their chosen profession, and a high degree of skill -- these are the qualities characteristic of Churilov and of our other heroes.

Surrounded by the concern of the CPSU and all the people, our Navy sees its duty in raising its combat readiness still higher, and it is vigilantly standing guard over our socialist motherland's maritime borders and, in single formation with the other branches of the USSR Armed Forces, is guarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES DEFENSE SOCIETY AKTIV

PM310909 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 84 Second Edition p 2

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel A. Yurkin under the rubric "In DOSAAF Organizations": "Exchanging Experience"]

[Text] In Georgia, one in four draftees undergoes training in DOSAAF sports and technical clubs and training organizations prior to joining the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces. Among the best such organizations are the primary organizations of the Tbilisi Aviation Plant, the Sukhumi Gas Equipment Experimental Plant, and the Lenin Kilkhoz in Makharadzevskiy Rayon.

Their work experience has been discussed at a republic conference of the Georgian Defense Society's aktiv.

Speeches were delivered at the conference by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; Major General of Aviation G.V. Naneyshvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR DOSAAF, Central Committee; Major General Yu.D. Zaytsev, deputy commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District for Civilian Training and Military Educational Establishments, and others. The speeches noted that the republic's defense society is doing a great deal to improve the military-patriotic education of young people and to prepare them for service in the Army and Navy. At the same time, speakers also noted the shortcomings that exist in a number of the defense society's organizations and put forward proposals on ways to improve work among young people and the population in Georgia.